The Globe.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, Publishers. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1867. NO. 21.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
Three months.....50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
One square, (10 lines,) or less	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50
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Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines, One year.....$5 00
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☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are reasonably low.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. R. R. WIESTLING most respectfully tenders his profesional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
Office that of the late Dr. Spare. mch13-1y*

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden on Hill street. ap10,1866

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

E. J. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to Leister's New Building, Hill street, Huntingdon.
July 31, 1867.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

THE subscribers having leased this Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. McNulty, are prepared to accommodate strangers, travelers, and citizens in good style. Every effort shall be made on our part to make all who stop with us feel at home. AULTZ & FES,
may2,1866 Proprietors.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county and the traveling public generally that he has leased the Washington House on the corner of Hill and Charles street, in the borough of Huntingdon, and he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. Will be pleased to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
AUGUSTUS LETTERMAN.
July 31, '67-tf.

A. C. CLARKE, AGENT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
SEGARS & TOBACCO,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Next door to the Franklin House, in the Diamond. *Country trade supplied.* apl7'67

GEO. W. SWARTZ,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
AMERICAN WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY,
&c., &c., opposite J. A. Brown's Mammoth Hardware store. ☞Watches neatly repaired and warranted.
Huntingdon, Sept 18, 1867-6m

MILTON S. LYTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care. Claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government collected without delay. sc12'66

K. ALLEN LOVELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Prompt attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to his care. Military and other claims of soldiers and their heirs against the State or Government collected without delay.
OFFICE—In the Brick Row, opposite the Court House
Jan.1,'67

R. McMURTRIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on Hill street. HUNTINGDON, PA.
Prompt attention will be given to the prosecution of the claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs, against the Government. au22,1866

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL P. BROWN, JOHN M. DAILEY

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,
under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.
PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.
May 17, 1865-tf.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to
W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1868.

JOHN BARE, W. H. WOODS, P. M. BARE, W. P. M'LAUGHLIN

JOHN BARE, & CO., Bankers,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers & others. Interest allowed on Deposits. All kinds of, Securities, bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities. Collections made on all points.
Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return with interest.
Oct. 17, 1866-tf.

STOVES, GRATES, RANGES, &C.

ANY of the above articles can be had by addressing the subscriber. Stoves of all kinds and sizes to suit the wants of all.
We call the attention of the public to the
AUTOCRAT COOKING STOVE,
a stove beyond competition. It is a pretty pattern, good baker, with large oven, and suitable for either coal or wood. Stoves furnished at foundry prices. Any person wishing to purchase a stove without cooking utensils can do so, and the prices of all the articles will be deducted. All stoves warranted. Samples can be seen at Mr. Hugho's store, Mill Creek, or at the residence of the subscriber.
All parior stoves furnished at low prices. Stoves delivered at any railroad station.
D. WALKER,
sc18-tf Airy Dale, Huntingdon county, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

TO THE LADIES.
The best assortment of
ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,
Just received this day from New York and for sale at the cheap cash store of WM. MARCH & BRO.
A splendid assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
FANCY TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS
Just received this day from New York and for sale cheap at [may7] WM. MARCH & BRO.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS.

HEMLOCK, PINE BILL STUFF, Boards, Plank Shingles, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand.
Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames, furnished at manufacturers' prices.
Grain and country product generally bought at market rates. WAGONER & BRO.,
aug28-tf Phillipsburg, Centre co., Pa.

ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO wholesale and retail, at
CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

Gratuitous Advertisements.

[*The following Cards are published gratuitously. Merchants and business men generally who advertise liberally in the columns of* THE GLOBE *for six months or longer, will have their Cards inserted here during the continuance of their advertisement. Otherwise, special Business Cards inserted at the usual rates.*]

DR. WM. BREWSTER, McConnellstown. [Cures by Electropathy.]

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. P. RUDOLPH, Dealer in Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Huntingdon.

ROBLEY & MARSH,
Merchant Tailors, Huntingdon, Pa.

H. GREENBERG,
Merchant Tailor, Huntingdon, Pa.

C. H. MILLER & SON, Dealers in all kinds of Fine Leather, Findings, &c., Huntingdon.

M'CAHAN & SON, proprietors of Juniata Steam Pearl Mill, Huntingdon.

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturers.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JAMES HIGGENS, Manufacturer of Furniture and Cabinet, Ware, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. WISE, Manufacturer of Furniture, &c., Huntingdon. Undertaking attended to

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Railroad street, Huntingdon.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

GEO. SHAEFFER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Huntingdon.

A. L. LEWIS, Wholesale and retail Merchant, Leister's New Building, Huntingdon.

JOHNSTON & WATTSON, Merchants, Main st., east of Washington Hotel, Huntingdon

GLAZIER & BRO, Retail Merchants, Washington st., near the jail, Huntingdon.

Z. YENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. MARCH & BRO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, &c.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON,
Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps,

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. Huntingdon

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

☞For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your faith, ers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on Southeast corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.
may 31, 1865. FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

THE LAMB IMPROVED FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

Please call and see this valuable Machine, and the work which it produces. Machines with all the appurtenances, for sale at the low price of $65, and warranted as represented. CALL AND SEE IT.
—Room, on WASHINGTON Street, (opposite the "GLOBE" Printing office,) HUNTINGDON, Pa.
An assortment of Knit Goods on hand, for sale, and made to order on short notice, Such as Ladies,' Misses', and Children's Stockings, Gents' Woolen and Cotton Socks also, Scarfs, Afghans, Pulse Warmers, Caps, Tidys, &c.
The LAMB KNITTING Machine is very simple, and finishes its work; capable of producing more than a dozen different stitches; it is unlike any other Machine of the kind in the market; it will do the work of twenty women and is suitable for institutes as well as families.
It is complete in every particular, and without a wheel

FARMERS

And their LADIES should see this Machine in operation, so REMEMBER the place and do not fail to see it.
WASHINGTON STREET,
(Opposite the 'GLOBE" Office.)
HUNTINGDON, P nn'a.
jly31-67-tf S. M. LONGWELL, Agt.

IF YOU WANT
A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,
CALL AT
DONNELL & KLINE'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.
CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.
Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

MONEY!
ECONOMY IS MONEY SAVED!

The subscriber is permanently located in Huntingdon, and is prepared to purchase, or repair in the best style, and expeditiously, broken
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
All articles intrusted to him will be returned to the residence of the owner as soon as repaired. Umbrellas and parasols for repair can be left at his residence on St. Clair street near Benedict's.
may2,1866tf WM. FENTIMAN.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

IF YOU WANT the BEST SYRUP, go to CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

THE BEST QUALITY OF FRESH MACKEREL at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

NEW LEATHER STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that, in connection with their TANNERY, they have just opened a splendid assortment of
FINE LEATHER,
Consisting in part of
FRENCH CALF SKIN,
KIP,
MOROCCO,
LININGS,
BINDINGS,
SOLE,
UPPER,
HARNESS,
SKIRTING, &C.,
Together with a general assortment of
FINDINGS.
The trade is invited to call and examine our stock. Store on HILL street, two doors west of the Presbyterian church.
The highest price paid for HIDES and BARK.
C. H. MILLER & SON.
Huntingdon, may 1, 1867

READ AND BE POSTED!
TO THE NEWLY MARRIED
AND ALL IN WANT OF
New Furniture, &c.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of
DINING AND BREAKFAST TABLES, BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, WASH AND CANDLE STANDS
Windsor and cane seat chairs, cupboards, gilt and rosewood moulding for mirror and picture frames, and a variety of articles not mentioned, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.
He is also agent for the well known Bailey & Decamp patent spring Bed Bottom.
The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Work and sales room on Hill street, near Smith, one door west of Lester's store.
JAMES HIGGINS.
Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1866

FURNITURE!
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FURNITURE

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, in the rear of George W Swartz' Watch and Jewelry store, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.
Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.
☞Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.
The subscriber has a
NEW AND ELEGANT HEARSE
and is prepared to attend Funerals at any place in town or country. J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, May 9, 1866-tf

NOTICE TO ALL.
HILL STREET MARKET,
OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

R. G. MORRISON respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he continues the meat market business in all its various branches, and will keep constantly on hand
Fresh Beef, Pork, Pudding and Sausage, salt Beef and Pork, Canned Fruit and Vegetables, Spices of all kinds, Catsups and Sauces, Teas, Soaps, Cheese, Salt, Lard, &c, &c.,
All of which he will continue to sell at reasonable prices The highest prices paid for hides and tallow. Thomas Colder, at Alexandria, and March & Bro., at Coffee Run, are my agents to purchase at their places.
Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same. R. G. MORRISON.
Huntingdon, Oct. 30, 1867.

Can't Be Beaten!
JOHN H. WESTBROOK
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a New and splendid stock of
GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.
all of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, may 1, 1867

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
WM. AFRICA
Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,
A Fine Assortment of all kinds of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.
Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.
Huntingdon, May 1, 1867.

GEO. SHAEFFER
Has just returned from the east with a
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,
Which he offers to the inspection of his customers and the public generally. He will sell his stock at the most
REASONABLE PRICES,
and those who purchase once will surely call again.
BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER,
and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expeditious manner.
Call upon Mr. Schaeffer at his shop on Hill street, a few doors west of the Diamond. my2

HAMS. HAMS.
Plain and canvas sugar cured Hams—the best in market—whole or sliced, for sale at
Lewis' Family Grocery.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

SOAPS AND CANDLES.
Washing and Toilet Soaps—the best kinds—for sale at
LEWIS & CO'S FAMILY GROCERY.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
H. ROMAN.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

MOTHER'S GRAVE.

—:o:—

Why seek for line or sentiment
To place above her clay?
There is no marble white enough
Her virtues to display.
There is no language strong enough
Our sorrows to portray—
But the sacred name of Mother
Says all that words can say,
And is the fullest tribute
That loving hearts can pay.

Then carve upon the tablet
That marks her place of rest,
The word we learned to utter
As we hung upon her breast,
And in that simple utterance
Our fondest love expressed,
For the hallowed name of Mother
To us was truly blessed.
Then carve in enduring letters
The name we loved the best.

Gen. Grant's Testimony Before the Impeachment Committee.

I have seen the President very frequently in reference to the condition of affairs in the rebel States. When I was asked to be at a Cabinet meeting, it was because some question was up in which, as general of the army, I was interested. I am not aware of any interview with the President on amnesty. I have occasionally recommended a person for amnesty. I thought myself at the time that there was no reason why because a person had risen to the rank of a General he should be excluded from amnesty any more than one who had failed to reach that rank. I spoke on that point. I did not see much reason for the $20,000 clause. These are the only two points that I remember to have spoken of at the time. I afterward, however, told him that I thought he was much nearer right on the $20,000 clause than I was. I was present when the proclamation was read in Cabinet, but my views were not asked. I never gave any opinion to the President that it would be better at that time to issue a proclamation of general amnesty.

I frequently had to intercede for General Lee and other paroled officers, on the ground that their parole, so long as they obeyed the laws of the United States, protected them from arrest and trial. The President at that time occupied exactly the same grounds, viz: That they should be tried and punished. He wanted to know when the time would come that they should be punished. I told him not so long as they obeyed the laws and complied with the stipulation. That was the ground I took. It applied to every one who took the parole, but that matter was not canvassed except in case of some of the leaders; I claimed that in surrendering their armies and arms they had done what they could not all of them have been compelled to do, as a portion of them could have escaped, but they surrendered in consideration of the fact that they were to be exempt from trial so long as they conformed to the obligations they had taken; and they were entitled to that; that is my view still; that was my understanding of an arrangement which I gave voluntarily. Gen. Lee's army was the first to surrender, and I believed that with such terms all the rebel armies would surrender, and that we would thus avoid bushwacking and a continuation of the war in a way that we would make very little progress with, having no organized armies to meet. I considered that like terms were given to all the armies that surrendered after that. I will here state that I am not quite certain whether I am being tried or who is being tried by the questions asked. I have stated those views to the President frequently, and, as I have said, he disagreed with me in those views. He insisted on it that the leaders must be punished, and wanted to know when the time would come that those persons could be tried. I told him when they violated their parole. I do not consider that that applied to Jeff. Davis; he did not take any parole. It applied to no person who was captured, only to those who were paroled. The President contended that General Lee should be tried for treason. I insisted on it that General Lee would not have surrendered his army and given up all their arms if he supposed that after surrendering he was going to be tried for treason and hanged. I thought he got a very good equivalent for the lives of a few leaders in getting all their arms and getting themselves under control, bound by their oaths to obey the laws. That was the consideration which I insisted upon we had received. The President afterward got to agreeing with me on that subject. I never claimed that the parole gave those prisoners any political right whatever. I thought that that was a matter entirely with Congress, over which I had no control; that simply as a General-in-chief, commanding the army, I had a right to stipulate for the surrender on terms which protected their lives. This is all I claimed. The parole gave them protection and exemption from punishment for all offenses not in violation of the rules of civilized warfare so long as their parole was kept. Mr. Johnson seemed to be anxious to get at the leaders to punish them. He would say that the leaders of the rebellion must be punished, and that treason must be made odious. He cared nothing for the men in the ranks—the common men. Speaking of the Amnesty Proclamation, I could not see any reason why the fact of a volunteer rising to the rank of a General should exclude him any more than any other grades. With reference to the $20,000 clause I thought that a man's success in the world was no reason for his being excluded from amnesty, but recollect I afterward saying to the President that I thought he was right in that particular and I was wrong. I looked on the proclamation as one which he was determined to issue, and as a thing susceptible to amendment or improvement; I have given my opinion, perhaps, as to what has been done, but I do not think I advised any course myself, any more than that I was very anxious to see something done to restore civil governments in those States.

I have always been attentive to my own duties, and tried not to interfere with other people's; I was always ready to originate matters pertaining to the army, but I never was willing to originate matters pertaining to the civil government of the United States; when I was asked my opinion about what had been done I was willing to give it; I originated no plan, and suggested no plan for civil government; I only gave my views on measures after they had originated; I simply expressed an anxiety that something should be done to give some sort of control down there; there were no governments there when the war was over, and I wanted to see some government established, and wanted to see it done quickly; I did not pretend to say how it should be done, or in what form. I will state here that before Mr. Lincoln's assassination the question about issuing a proclamation of some sort and establishing some sort of civil government there, was up, and what was done then was continued after Mr. Johnson came into office.

I have recommended for pardon Gen. Longstreet, Gen. J. G. French, George H. Stewart, P. D. Roddy, Gen. Lee and Gen. Johnson. I was in favor of the North Carolina proclamation giving that State a government. I was in favor of that or anything else which looked to civil government until Congress could meet and establish governments there; I did not want all chaos left there and no form of civil government whatever; I was not in favor of anything or opposed to anything particularly; I was simply in favor of having government there; I did not pretend to give my judgment as to what it should be; I was perfectly willing to leave it to the civil department; I asked no person what I should do in my duties; I was willing to take all the responsibility and did not want to give my views as to what the civil branch of the Government should do; I cannot say positively that I have ever heard the President make any remark in reference to the admission of members of Congress from the Rebel States; I have heard him say—and I think I have heard him say twice in his speeches—that if the North carried the elections by members enough to give them, with the Southern members, a majority, why would they not be the Congress of the United States. I have heard him say that several times. I mean if the North carried enough members in favor of the admission of the South. I did not hear him say that he would recognize them as a Congress. I merely heard him ask the question, "Why would they not be the Congress?" I heard him say that in one or two speeches; do not recollect where. The President alluded to the subject of the legality of Congress frequently on his tour to Chicago and back last summer. His speeches were generally reported with considerable accuracy; cannot recollect what he said except in general terms, but I read his speeches at the time, and they were reported with considerable accuracy.

I did not dissent from the North Carolina plan of reconstruction, at the meeting of the Cabinet in which it was discussed. I did not intend to dictate a plan. I do not think I expressed any opinion about it at the time; I looked upon it simply as a temporary measure until Congress should meet and settle the whole question, and that it did not make much difference how it was done, so that there was a form of government there; I think I was present at the time by an invitation of either the President or the Secretary of War; I suppose I was free to express my views; I suppose the object was that I should express my views, if I could suggest any change; I do not think I was asked my views; I know that if I had been asked the question, I would have assented to that or almost anything else that would have given stable government there; in reference to the opinion. I know it never crossed my mind that what was being done was anything more than temporary. I understand this to be the view of the President and of everybody else. I did not know of any difference of opinion on the subject. He was very anxious to have Congress ratify his views. Mr. Lincoln prior to his assassination had inaugurated a policy intended to restore those governments. I was present once before his murder when a plan was read. The plan adopted by Mr. Johnson was substantially the plan which had been inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln, as the basis for his future action. I no not know that it was verbatim the same.

☞Some of our readers who are not so young as they have been, may remember the famous Yankee kiss, and the kiss of the last King of England before he came to his estate. While in New York the Prince called at a barber's shop to be shaved. When the operation was completed, he stepped up to the barber's wife, who chanced to be present, and giving her a kiss, remarked, "There, now, you can say you have been kissed by a member of the royal family." The barber, greatly incensed by what he chose to receive as an insult, seized the Prince, and helping him out of the shop with his foot, exclaimed: "There, now, you have received a royal kick from an American freeman."

IMPEACHMENT.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, having in charge the impeachment question, consisted of nine members, seven Republicans and two Democrats. The committee reported on Monday the 25th—Three reports—the majority signed by five Republicans—and two minority reports. The reports are very lengthy and cannot be published in the papers.

After reviewing the law bearing upon the subject of the alleged usurpations of power, the majority say that they "are of opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors requiring the interposition of the constitutional powers of this House." The specification of the charges against the President are then recited under thirty different heads, which may be summarized as follows:—

1. Neglect to convene Congress on the final overthrow of the Rebellion.
2. Assuming to decide, by proclamation of May 29, 1865, whether the government of North Carolina was republican in form, and to guarantee such a government to that State, contrary to that provision of the Constitution by which this power is lodged in Congress.
3. Encroachment upon the province of Congress by recognizing as republican in form a government which he himself set up in North Carolina.
4. Convening certain conventions of known traitors in States recently in rebellion, for the purpose of forming constitutions for such States.
5. Ratification of these constitutions, without their submission to the people.
6. The pardon of notorious traitors, with the view of receiving their aid in the conventions.
7. The creation of military governors—officers unknown to the Constitution and laws.
8. Appointing as such military governors public and notorious traitors.
9. Directing the Secretary of State to pay these illegal officers for their services.
10. Directing similar payment by the Secretary of War.
11. Dispensing with the provisions of the act of July 2, 1862, prescribing an oath of office.
12. Appointing to office under the laws of the United States persons guilty of treason, who could not discharge their duties without committing perjury, or otherwise violating the act of July 2, 1862.
13. Applying the property taken from the enemy to the support of the illegal governments.
14. Usurping the power of Congress by levying taxes for the support of these illegal governments.
15. Denying, in his messages, the power of Congress to pacify and restore the rebellious States.
16. Vetoing bills providing for these objects, on the ground that the said States were already restored.
17. Removing from and appointing to office, for the purpose of maintaining his usurpation.
18. Pardoning certain deserters in West Virginia.
19. Attempting to prevent the ratification of the proposed amendments to the Constitution.
20. Making official and other declarations, which were calculated and designed to impair the national credit.
21. To encourage rebels in resisting restoration; and
22. To deprive Congress of the confidence of the people.
23. Exercising the powers of veto, removal and appointment, and pardon, for the purpose of obstructing restoration;
24. And for the purpose of alienating rebels from the government and laws.
25. Surrendering millions of railway property to rebels, knowing that it had been constructed by the government, or captured from the enemy.
26. Selling railway property to parties unable to pay the debts, without exacting any security.
27. Postponing the collection of moneys due on account of such sales.
28. Diverting the earnings of these roads to the payment of interest on bonds of which he himself was a large holder.
29. Returning captured cotton to rebel claimants, and causing the proceeds of such cotton to be paid to these claimants.
30. Using the army for the dispersion of a peaceful and lawful assembly in Louisiana, at the request of a notorious traitor.

At the close of this formidable array of "high crimes and misdemeanors," the majority contend:—

All of which omissions of duty, usurpations of power, violations of his oath of office, of the laws and of the Constitution of the United States, by the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, have retarded the public prosperity, lessened the public revenues, disordered the business and finances of the country, encouraged insubordination in the people of the States recently in rebellion, fostered sentiments of hostility between different classes of citizens, revived and kept alive the spirit of the rebellion, humiliated the nation, dishonored republican institutions, obstructed the restoration of said States to the Union and delayed and postponed the peaceful and fraternal reorganization of the government of the United States."

Two minority reports were likewise presented, the one signed by Messrs James F. Wilson, of Iowa, and Frederick E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, Republicans; and the other by Samuel S. Marshall, of Illinois, and Charles A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, Democrats.

The republican minority report, after reciting the recent change in the views of one member of the Committee, says:—

"The report of the majority resolves all presumptions against the President, closes the door against all doubt, affirms facts as established by the testimony, in support of which there is not a particle of evidence before us which would be received by any court in the land. The cool and unbiassed judgment of the future, when the excitement in the midst of which we live shall have passed away, will not fail to discover that the political bitterness of the present time has in no inconsiderable degree given tone to the document which we decline to approve."

The Republican minority then discuss the constitutional aspect of the impeachment question at considerable length, referring to legal authorities to show that an impeachment cannot be supported by acts which are not in themselves indictable as crimes or misdemeanors. Judging the President politically, says their report, "We must condemn him, but the day of political impeachments would be a sad one for this country." It therefore declares that the case does not disclose "such crimes and misdemeanors within the meaning of the Constitution" as would warrant an impeachment. A resolution is recommended for adoption discharging the Committee from the further consideration of the subject, and laying it upon the table.

The Democratic minority join with their Republican colleagues of like mind in believing that the testimony does not present a case for impeachment, but decline to unite with them in censuring the political course of the President. They apprehend "that his greatest offense will be found to be that he has not been able or willing to follow those who elected him to his office in their mad assaults upon and departure from the constitutional government of the fathers of the Republic; and that, standing where most of his party professed to stand when they elevated him to his present exalted position, he has dared to differ with the majority of Congress upon great and vital questions."

Such is the substance of the reports for which the country has been so anxiously looking for months past. It now remains to be seen how the labors and views of the Committee will be treated by Congress and the people.

A VALUABEE TABLE.—Dr. Magoon, recently in a lecture on "Mind your own business," tells the following good one: "A young man went from New York city to the West, where he commenced business on his own account, and married. His friends in the city were interested in his welfare, and when a merchant was about to journey to the place where the young man had located, he was requested to visit the emigrant and ascertain how he livid, and what sort of a wife he had chosen, his prospects, etc. Accordingly the New Yorker ascertained the residence of his young friend, and called upon him quite early in the morning. He found him in a small, neat cottage, and just taking his breakfast. The introduction of the New Yorker to his wife was quite off hand and unceremonious, and he was requested to be seated and partake of the morning meal. The young wife had prepared the steak, biscuit and coffee, with her own hands, and for a table had used her kneading board, over which a napkin was spread, and the "board" placed on her lap. The New Yorker declined a seat at the table, and took his leave. On making his report to his New York friends as to how he found his young friend living, he described the style as "magnificent!"—and for explanation of the superlative, he said that were he the owner of that young man's furniture, he would not take ten thousand dollars for the legs of his table!"

ADVICE THAT WON'T BE TAKEN.—No young woman ever looks so well to a sensible man as when dressed in a plain, neat, modest attire, without a single ornament about her person. She looks then as though she possessed worth in herself, and needed no artificial rigging to enhance her value. If a young woman would spend as much time in improving her mind, training her temper, and cherishing kindness, mercy, and other good qualities, as most of them do in extra dress and ornaments to increase their personal charms, she would at a glance be recognized among a thousand—her character would be read in her countenance.

☞The Hon. David Davis, administrator of the late Abraham Lincoln, has made a final settlement of the estate, at Springfield. After paying all the debts, there remained $110,294 02, which, divided among the widow and heirs, gives $36,765 30 to Mrs. Lincoln, and the same amount to each son. Robert T. Lincoln has received his share and also that of the minor heir, Thomas (Tad). The amount due Mrs. Lincoln, less about $4,000 heretofore drawn, is subject to her order, Mrs. Lincoln is not poor.

☞Henry Ward Beecher says when men go to church and get nothing but cut straw, and straw raised five hundred years ago, and are dissatisfied at that and will not come again, he honors them. As long as human nature remains true to what it is, he does not believe the heads will refuse to come to the rack when there is juicy fodder there; and if they do not come it is because there is nothing to eat.

☞Past events are as clear as a mirror; future, as obscure as varnish.

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☞All kinds of plain, fancy and ornamental Job Printing neatly and expeditiously executed at the "GLOBE" office. Terms moderate.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 4, 1867.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, } EDITORS.

☞Read the substance of the reports of the impeachment committee, on the first page.

☞The cost for registering 93,000 voters in Virginia is said to be $230,000—about two dollars and a half a head. This the Government has to pay, and hundreds of those registered forgot their names when they went to the polls to vote.

☞By a vote of Parson Brownlow's House of Representatives in Tennessee, the Congressmen from that State are instructed to vote for the impeachment of the President. Similar instructions would be given by the crazy fanatics in other States.

☞A Washington correspondent writes that some of the brightest intellects of the Republican party are now at loggerheads, which may result in the formation of a great National Union party for the next Presidential campaign. He says there is every indication of a general dissolution of the present radical Republican organization.

☞The evidence before the Judiciary (Impeachment) Committee, puts General Grant pretty square upon President Johnson's platform. We cannot see how radicals who are opposed to Johnson can support Grant for the Presidency. The evidence is not of the kind promised by Forney. Our neighbors were slightly previous in their choice. As far as Grant has been heard from he would make a strong anti-radical candidate.

☞Gen. Butler in a late speech in Congress said:—"A shrewd business man, whom he might name, had taken to the Treasury $100,000, which he invested in bonds, then got a banking charter, and $90,000 in currency; this currency he again invested in bonds went home, and remarked that was all the banking business he wanted to do. He thus got interest on $190,000 in bonds, which, when gold was 200, brought him in $22,000 a year for his investment of $100,000."

☞Senator Morrill, of Vermont, has introduced a bill looking to the resumption of specie payments. And now that Congressmen have taken hold of the finance question, we hope they will not let it go, until they place the financial condition of our country on a better and more permanent basis than it is at present. They have signally failed in sectional reconstruction, which has taken up almost all their time, to the detriment of the country's financial interests, and now it is high time they proceed with the consideration of that important item, and effect a desirable change.

☞It is gratifying to note that a movement has already been made in the House of Representatives looking towards economy. Wandering and useless Select Committees, pretending to investigate somebody or something, are themselves to be overhauled, and their clerks and other supernumeraries cut off. This is all right, if carried far enough.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

Thanks to the people—they gave Congressmen a hint at the late elections that extravagance and corruption would no longer be encouraged—and Congressmen are trying to save themselves by complying with the demands of independent voters.

☞Mr. John A. Nash, publisher, proprietor and one of the editors of the *Journal & American*, but a few years ago, when the *Republican* party was just organizing, published in his paper the following as his opinion of the party:

"This infamous Black Republican Party, which, for meanness, outstrips any other political party that was ever organized in this or any other enlightened country. The baseness of its tactics, has rendered it odious to every true American, and as a party, is fit only for the association of niggers."

Is it because the editors of that paper are still of the opinion that Republicans are "fit only for the association of niggers" that they cannot see any thing wrong in the attempt to force the negro up to an equality with the white man?

☞The testimony of Gen. Grant before the Judiciary (impeachment) Committee, a brief abstract of which we publish on the first page, is far from being comforting to the Radicals. The General considers President Johnson's policy as to reconstruction identical with that of Mr. Lincoln. He says: "Mr. Lincoln, prior to his assassination, had inaugurated a policy intended to restore those (the Southern State) governments. I was present once, before his murder, when a plan was read. *The plan adopted by Mr. Johnson was substantially the plan which had been inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln, as the basis for his future action.* I do not know that it was *verbatim the same. I think the very paper which I heard read twice while Mr. Lincoln was President was the one which was carried right through.*" Gen. Grant's testimony is not the medicine the Radicals have been anxious to minister to their followers.

Our Neighbors are Frightened.

Two weeks ago we made mention of the fact that many Union men who have been acting with the radical *Republican* organization since the *Union* organization was dissolved, expressed a desire to return to the old Union party—the Union party of the war—the Union party that put in nomination and elected *Lincoln* and *Johnson*—the Union party that crushed the rebellion. We did not suppose at the time that any friendly suggestions we might offer would excite in the least our *Union* friends—the editors of the *Journal & American*—but we were mistaken. In their last issue they pitch into us *some*—and tell us that we have no right to interfere for the purpose of spoiling *the* programme of *their* party—the radical Republican organization. We advise our neighbors to keep cool, and to remember, as they see the light breaking in every direction that the Republican party is only a part of the Union party that had an organization during the war. If the Union party was in existence to-day, standing upon the same platform of principles it did when Lincoln and Johnson were nominated, and elected, there would have been no "Democratic Victories" announced during the past two months. But the Republican organization of to-day is a new organization, moulded to suit the notions of Brownlow, Hunnicut, Stevens, Phillips, Fred. Douglas and the ignorant negro masses everywhere. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of Union voters voted with this organization because there was no other party organization but the old Democratic, in existence. Light is breaking—true Union men see that they must again take to the front or suffer worse defeat than they have already experienced. Negro political equality in the North, and negro supremacy in the South was no part of the platform of the *Union* party and rather than that the country should be cursed with such measures, the independent Union voters will permit the old Democratic party to again get into power.

We repeat then, our suggestion, that the Union men who are not willing to carry the dead weight of negro political equality and negro supremacy, reorganize the Union party, and move forward to victory, leaving the radical Stevens Republicans, and the radical Vallandigham Democrats so far in the rear as to blot them out forever.

We do not expect that our suggestions will be approved by the editors of the *Journal & American*. They must differ with us or they would not be serving their radical leaders and the interests of the men who best prosper when our country is in the greatest danger of being ruined.

☞We desire to live friendly towards our neighbors of the *Journal & American*, and therefore shall take the liberty occasionally to remind them of some things they appear to have forgotten. They should not forget that the Union party came into existence at a time when our country was in danger of being run over by rebels. Lincoln found friends amongst the Democrats and elevated them to responsible positions—was advised by them—and prospered. Hundreds of thousands of Democrats were in the field, shoulder to shoulder with Republicans—they fought as well—and conquered the enemy. The army was a Union army—and as the soldiers fought they voted. Lincoln was *renominated in opposition* to the wishes of Stevens, Chase, and other leading radicals. Andrew Johnson was nominated for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln—and he was nominated because the Convention was a Union Convention and because he was a war Democrat like thousands of others in the field. When this Union ticket was put in nomination, negro political equality and negro supremacy in the South was not talked off and was no part of the party platform. The ticket was elected—Mr. Lincoln was assassinated—Mr. Johnson was President, and because he would not bow to the will of Stevens, Phillips & Co., he must be denounced as having deserted the *Union* party; and the influence of the radicals was strong enough to control the organization and since then the party has been the Republican organization with a platform of principles quite unlike the platform upon which Mr. Johnson and the Union party stood at the last Presidential election. Johnson never was a Republican—he is just what he was known to be when nominated and elected—a war Democrat. The programme of the radicals was *no part of the contract*, and neither Johnson nor the Union men opposed to negro political equality will swallow it.

MORE TESTIMONY.—Secretary Stanton, in his testimony before the impeachment committee, thus refers to one of the "high crimes and misdemeanors" upon which President Johnson was impeached.

Q. Did any of the Cabinet express a doubt of the power of the Executive branch of the Government to recognize the State governments which had *been in rebellion without the aid of* Congress? A. None whatever; I had myself entertained no doubt of the authority of the President to take measures for the organization of the rebel States on the plan proposed during the vacation of Congress, and agreed in the plan specified in the proclamation in the case of North Carolina.

GEN. GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.—There appears to be a fixed determination on the part of many Republicans, to put General Grant in nomination for the next President. There is one class of Republicans who strenuously oppose his nomination—and they are the more extreme men of the party, and the same men who opposed the nomination of President Lincoln. The candidate of the Radical Republicans for President is Judge Chase, while the candidate of the Conservative Republicans is General Grant. The sentiments of Judge Chase are well known—he is as Radical as the most radical of the party; while the opinions of General Grant are not known, to any definite extent. As for the latter, if we can place any reliance on reported interviews, he is just as much a Conservative Democrat as he is a Conservative Republican. But take up his testimony before the Judiciary Impeachment Committee, and we find his position nearer than we have it from any other source. In his testimony he advanced views which would make it appear as if he wanted to abandon the right to punish the military leaders of the Rebellion, while President Johnson, on the other hand, was eager for their punishment. How the admirers of General Grant can reconcile that statement, and in the same breath criminate President Johnson, we can not understand. Johnson, it has been repeatedly said, has gone back on his assertions, that "traitors should be punished," and "treason must be made odious," but now we find the very men who were loudest in their cries against Johnson are now loudest in their appeals in aid of Grant, who from the very beginning until now, has been *opposed* to the punishment of the leaders of the rebellion.

Our own private opinion is that General Grant not only does not seek, but will not have the position of President, if it is offered to him at the Republican nominating Convention. He has now a position as General-in-Chief of the armies, from which the people can not well spare him, for services rendered in the past. His reticence is worrying the party politicians, but his silence can not be considered as consenting to the nomination from any party, for if it can be considered as consenting to one party it can also be considered as consenting to the other party. We take it, however, that his name is being used by the politicians of the Republican party for the effect that it may have in rallying the party until some one more acceptable may be nominated. We look at it in the light of a mere party dodge and not as expressing the real, honest sentiments of the party; and we predict that if any can be prevailed upon to build high hopes of the nomination of General Grant, as a Republican candidate, they will be doomed to disappointment.

THE BANKRUPT LAW ENDED.—All who contemplate availing themselves of the benefits of the Bankrupt Law must do so previous to March 2d, 1868, as the fifty per cent. clause takes effect on that day. There are only about one hundred and fifteen days left. All claims against a bankrupt who applies after next March will, as a matter of course, be proven. Section 33 of the law, in relation to the fifty per cent., is as follows: "And in all proceedings in bankruptcy, commenced after one year from the time this act shall go into operation, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets does not pay fifty per cent. of the claims against his estate, unless the assent, in writing, of a majority in number and value of his creditors, who have proved their claims, is filed in the case, at or before the time of application for discharge."

☞An unparalleled amount of destitution and suffering exists in Richmond. Very lately a large number of persons have been discharged from the workshops. On all sides is seen the evidence of hard times, and worse is expected, and this winter may present to the world the spectacle of an industrious people, living upon the most productive soil in the world, abounding in minerals of all kinds, literally starving—starving for the want of bread. —*Pittsburg Commercial.*

And the poor people of the North taxed to death that the negroes of the South may govern the whites.

☞"It would seem that, after all, Andrew Johnson, extreme as he is, is not up to the requirements of the pure, orthodox school of Democracy as represented by Black, Vallandigham, Clymer, Pendleton, and Woodward."—*Forney's Press.*

It would seem then, that, after all, you have for months and years been misrepresenting Andrew Johnson by asserting that he had gone over to the "enomy." It is now possible that Forney will soon be a Johnson man again—or something else.

☞The people are looking with patience for the President's Message, and the other *official documents*. While Johnson's Message may excite some interest, we think Grant's report will excite still more. Everybody is being taught to look to him now. Well, we will see what we will see, when the report is published. We believe the President will talk moderately and impassionately in tone, while Grant will mind his own business, and give the politicians very little comfort.

☞The efforts of the leading spirits of the impeachment movement to get a majority in each House to favor their scheme, it is said, will fail.

THE IMPEACHMENT BUSINESS.—The Pittsburg *Commercial*, one of the best Republican papers in the State, says:

"It is probable that we could not state a more significant fact than that, up to this time, so far as our observation extends, not a representative Republican paper, of indeed a Republican paper of any kind, has come out in unqualified support of the proposition to impeach the President on the testimony reported by the Judiciary Committee, while most of them strongly oppose such a course. This, we think, may be taken as *accurately reflecting* the Republican sentiment at the present moment. The terse report of the minority, signed by Messrs. Wilson and Woodridge, we apprehend, is pretty generally approved by the popular judgment."

The fall elections are over—politicians cannot see that they can deceive the voters any longer—and they confess their political sins. The Impeachment Committee has cost the people hundreds of thousands of dollars, to gratify partisan passion, and all its labors amount to nothing. We never believed President Johnson could be impeached. We believed the threat was only made to influence the mass of voters to vote with the radical party. The Radicals must now arrange a new programme, to deceive and plunder the people—the impeachment swindle is played out.

IMPEACHMENT.—The almost universal tenor of the comments of the Republican papers is in accord with the following, which is the conclusion of an elaborate article in the Chicago *Tribune*, the leading Republican journal in the Northwest:

Let those who propose to sacrifice everything to impeachment remember that at the next election they will have to go before a people who have demanded a revision of the revenue laws, an improvement of the currency, and a stable adjustment of the debt, and who will laugh with contempt in the face of the man who has the impudence to tell them that a neglect of these is compensated or atoned for by an attempt to impeach the President upon charges so strained and threadbare that they ought not to merit an investigation by a court of petty sessions.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1867.

Impeachment Losing Ground.

The Impeachment project is losing ground. Well informed members express the belief that if a vote were taken at the next meeting of the House, the subject would be tabled by a decisive majority. Two or three who were known to favor the impeachment last summer have come out openly against it since reading the testimony, and as can be ascertained, not a single convert to impeachment has been made since the testimony was printed.

The President's Temperance.

B. B. French, Esq., of this city, has written for publication a letter in reference to the remarks on temperance by Hon. Mr. Price, in which he spoke of President Johnson as a drunkard. Mr. French says that as Commissioner of Public Buildings, duty required that he should visit the President's house, almost daily and no week passed when he did not have personal interviews with President Johnson, and relating his experience, concluded by saying: "I sincerely believe Andrew Johnson to be as temperate a man in all his habits as any man in the United States. The Hon. Mr. Price is not the only man who has been misled by false statements, as I well know, from the questions that have been put to me when visiting my New England friends."

Nov. 29.—In the Senate Mr. Morrill, of Vt., introduced a bill to provide for a return to a specie payments in July next, and gave notice that he should ask the consideration of the bill at an early day. The Senate this afternoon confirmed the nomination of Horace Greeley as Minister of Austria. It is not certain that Mr. Greeley will accept the office.

The President's Message is complete, and will be put into the hands of the Treasury printer to-morrow. It probably will not be delivered in Congress before Wednesday.

The Message.

Nov. 30.—The President called the Cabinet in special session to-day, all the members being present. Yesterday, in a full Cabinet, the President's message was discussed and several changes were made. To-day the message was again read from corrected proof slips. It is understood that the President adheres in the main to his own plan of reconstruction as heretofore developed so far in the South under the military laws. He devotes considerable space to the national finances and favors substantially the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the volume of the currency.

The Treasury Report.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was this afternoon mailed to Collectors of Revenue and Assistant Treasurers, to be delivered to the President simultaneously with its presentation to Congress. It is learned positively that the Secretary holds to his well known policy of contraction of the currency, and thinks that the law giving him the discretion to contract forty-eight millions a year ought not to be repealed. He takes, on the other hand, strong ground against expansion and declares that if that policy be inaugurated by Congress, it will prove disastrous to the country and ultimately lead to repudiation. He interprets the law in reference to the government *bonds as pledging* the country to their payment, principal and interest, in coin. He believes that if their redemption *in currency* shall be adopted the effect would be disastrous.

☞The fire eater Hunnicutt has been arrested in Richmond for using incendiary language to an assemblage of negroes in that place, on the 27th of September last. In accordance with the instructions of General Schofield, he has given a bond to appear before the Charles city court within ten days after the *sine die* adjournment of the Constitutional Convention, of which he is a member.

What the Country Needs.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

"What the country needs now more than anything else is *pacification*. We need peace—not only in form, but in fact, peace that shall involve harmony of sentiment, unity of purpose and of feeling among the people of the sections lately at war. Without such a peace as this, nothing else that we may think we have secured will be worth a straw. We may force negro suffrage upon the South, and maintain it by the bayonet; but until it is there by some different tenure than that, it will be a curse instead of a blessing to all concerned, and especially to the negroes themselves. When negro suffrage can be established in the South with the assent of the Southern people—an assent based on the conviction that it is intended for the common good, and is not simply another form of hostile force, it will consolidate Southern political society, and contribute largely to the good of the whole country. But this state of things cannot be reached until peace—the spirit of peace, as well as its form—is restored to the section lately at war. And the same thing is true of all the changes and reforms which should follow in the South as the results of the war.—We may force them upon the Southern States as upon a conquered section. We may maintain them there by military power. But so long as this is the only hold they have upon the Southern people, they will only breed strife and contention—not contribute to the peace and strength of the common country. The South will regard them as simply force in another form.

The great mistake in what has been done since the war was closed, is that it has been done in the spirit and temper of conquerors dealing with a conquered people. After a war between independent nations peace comes only through a treaty, a compact to which both are equal parties; it is not imposed by the victor without the consent of the vanquished, and maintained by a constant display of armed power. Such a close of war would not be peace. It would have nothing of the spirit of peace. It would heal none of the wounds, soothe none of the asperities, allay none of the hatreds which the war had caused; and this is far more true of the peace that should follow a war between contending sections of the same country. The terms of peace in such a case, if it is to bring with it the fruits of peace, must be such as the judgment of both parties can approve and such as both can accept without a sense of humiliation. The President's policy had this feature to recommend it at all events. Whether right or wrong in its details, it made the South an assenting and a willing party to the peace which it sought to bring about. And the great defect in the policy of Congress has been, that it springs from a different temper and breathes a different spirit. Whether right or wrong in its details, it is imposed upon the South by force. It goes out under threats—backed up by military power, and enforced as an act and badge of subjugation rather than offered as a basis of peace which both parties can accept with honor, and as conducive to their common interests. Differences of detail would have been very easily adjusted, if the subject had been thus approached in the spirit of a real and substantial peace.

But this has not been done. We are as far from real peace to-day as we were when the war was closed. Indeed, the feeling that now prevails between the two sections is less peaceful, more bitter and more hostile, than it was when Lee surrendered to Grant. The people feel this to be the fact, and they deplore it as calculated to plunge the country deeper and deeper into trouble and confusion. We are not coming out of the war with either credit to ourselves or profit to the country. We are simply prolonging its enmities and widening the breach which the cessation of armed strife ought to have closed. Nor does the progress of reconstruction, under the law of Congress, promise speedy relief. That is regarded as a hostile act by the people of the Southern States—as intended to overturn and humiliate them, and as calculated to disorganize their society and destroy their prosperity.

The coming Presidential election will bring this matter to an issue. If the Democratic party should elect a President representing the principles and policy to which they have adhered throughout the war, we should have the whole contest to be fought over again, in the political arena, if not in the field of arms. If the Republicans, on the other hand, should elect one of their "representative men"—a politician who has achieved distinction by waging a war of sentiments and ideas against the South, he would carry the bitterness thus engendered into his administration of public affairs, and would renew the asperities of a contest which had been finally and victoriously closed. In either case pacification would not be secured. That can be brought about only by an administration which shall inherit none of the hatreds and heats of former contests, and which can act with no other trammels than such as a supreme regard for the honor of the country, and the permanent welfare its free institutions may impose."

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Telegraph.]

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 26.—The court opened at 11 o'clock, and was soon densely crowded, principally with white people, and many ladies. At 11:30 Judge Underwood called the court to order. The Grand Jury answered to their names. They compriso eighteen white and six colored men, all radicals. The oath prescribed by the act of Congress June 17, 1862, excluding all persons from serving on a jury who have aided or been concerned in the rebellion, was administered to the members of the Grand Jury.

Judge Underwood said all who had conscientious scruples against taking an oath should inform the court. None answered. In being sworn, whites and blacks took the bible together, which caused a smile throughout the court-room.

Judge Underwood then charged the Grand Jury, defining treason and its punishment under the laws of Congress. He said: If it is brought to your knowledge that any citizen of the United States has been engaged in levying war against them, it will be your duty to find an indictment for treason against the offender, unless it be also brought to your knowledge that such offender has received a special pardon, or is included in some general act of amnesty. You are to be absolutely impartial. All personal favor and disfavor must be rigorously excluded from your room. No party and no class bias or prejudice must be allowed the slightest influence upon your decisions. The charge was brief, moderate in tone, and the authorship of it is attributed to Hon. Salmon P. Chase. It also touched upon violations of the Internal Revenue and Postal laws and Reconstruction acts, which will be brought before the Court. The Grand Jury then retired for deliberation.

At 12:30 Mr. Evarts, on the part of the government, said it was intended to proceed with the trial of Davis at some period during this term, but the public duties of Chief Justice Chase prevented his attendance, and he would name a day after Judge Chase's official duties in the Supreme Court had been concluded; and proposed that the first Wednesday in March be assigned for the trial.

Mr. O'Conor for the defense assented to this, but said it would cause the defendant inconvenience and hoped the government would arrange it positively for the day named. He preferred to renew Davis' recognizances for trial in May, when Mr. Chase would certainly attend, but withdrew this, and agreed to the day named, but hoped Mr. Davis would be called on previously.

Mr. Evarts anticipated no difficulty in the trial coming off in March, as Mr. Chase would undoubtedly be present then. Judge Underwood assented, as it was desirable to have two Judges present in case of such importance, and it was due to the defendant and he directed an order fixing the day named. Mr. Davis was not present during the proceedings; but it is understood he was in the vicinity, and would have been produced if necessary.

☞Weston the pedestrian, has reached Chicago. He has walked 1276 miles in less than twenty-six *walking days*. He has averaged *fifty* miles a day for a stretch of one month at a time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

2 STRAY STEERS.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Tod township, Huntingdon county, two stray STEERS. One is a red yearling imuley, and no mark on the ears; the other is two years and a half old, chiefly white, his head and neck red, large horns and short tail, and no mark on the ears. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, *otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.*

ISAAC McLAIN.

Tod twp., Dec. 4, 1867.*

SELLERS & FOLWELL,

WHOLESALE

CONFECTIONERS & FRUITERERS,

No. 161 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞Orders promptly attended to. dec4-4t

THE CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

The Philadelphia Daily News,

J. R. FLANIGEN,

Editor and Proprietor,

is published daily (Sunday excepted), and furnished to mail subscribers outside the city at

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

OFFICE, 136 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY NEWS

is mailed to all parts of the United States at

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR,

payable invariably in advance. dec4-2t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, directed to me, as the Committee of Benjamin F. Wallace, a lunatic, there will be exposed to public sale at the house of R. F. Hazlet, in Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, Penna.,

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1867,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

THREE TRACTS OF LAND,

Situated in FRANKLIN and MORRIS townships, Huntingdon county, and in TYRONE township, Blair co., Pa.

NO. 1.

Consists of a tract of improved land in Franklin and Morris townships, Huntingdon county, on the little Juniata river, about one mile above Spruce Creek, bounded by lands of Daniel Shultz, ——Haggerty, and others, known as the "Sugar Island Property,"

containing about 42 Acres,

part of which consists of two small islands in the little Juniata river, and a small tract of three acres on the south side of said river. This tract is fine farming land, *and is now under cultivation.*

NO. 2.

Consists of a tract of unimproved land lying on Canoe Mountain, in Morris township, Huntingdon county, and Tyrone township, Blair county, Pa.,

containing about 245 Acres,

and bounded by lands of Robert P. Wallace's heirs, Wm. Porter, and others.

NO. 3.

Consists of a small tract of unimproved mountain land, *lying in the same townships and counties,*

containing about 9 Acres,

and bounded by lands of James Brudenbaugh, John S. Isett, and others.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale at January Court, when deed will be made, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured *by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.*

MARTIN WALKER,

dec4-4t Committee of Benjamin F. Wallace.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCHMAKER and JEWELER,

No. 148 North 2d Street, corner of Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware constantly on hand.

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

☞Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to. nov.27-1y*

SILVER'S WASH POWDER!

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

Makes Washing a Pastime and Monday a Festival.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT!

Address all orders to the Manufacturers

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,

nov.27-1y No. 137 Nth. Third Street, Philad'a.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENN'A.

IN THE MATTER OF FRANKLIN M. BURGER, Bankrupt, Western District of Pennsylvania, ss:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: That on the eighth day of November, 1867, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, against the estate of FRANKLIN M. BURGER, of McConnellstown, in the county of Huntingdon, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden in the Court House in Huntingdon, before JOHN BROTHERLINE, Esq., Register for said district, on the 12TH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

THOS. A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal,

nov13 4t By S. THOS. LEIDY, Deputy Marshal.

SALES.

A GOOD LIMESTONE FARM FOR SALE IN FULTON COUNTY.

The subscriber offers for sale a good Limestone Farm of 225 acres, a portion well timbered, situate 9 miles from McConnellsburg, Fulton county. The improvements are a log house, log barn, and other out buildings. There is a good orchard and saw mill on the premised.

no20-3t* JACOB HOOER.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE IN TROUGH CREEK VALLEY.

The undersigned will sell at publicsale on the premises

ON FRIDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT,

at one o'clock p. m., a farm of 107 acres, situate in Trough Creek Valley, about 2 miles west of Cassville, 23 acres well timbered and 20 acres good meadow. The farm is mostly in clover, and easy to till. There is a good young orchard and plenty of running water on the premises, and a good spring near the dwelling. The improvements are a good frame HOUSE, log Barn, dry-house, granary, and other *outbuildings.*

Terms made known on day of sale.

Reference: D. Walker, Alex Dale, Huntingdon county.

no20-3t* SARAH HOOER.

MORRISON'S COVE FARM FOR SALE.

This Farm is situated on Piney Creek about four miles from Williamsburg, adjoining Springfield Furnace property. It contains 165 ACRES, of which about 25 acres is young chestnut timber, all under good fence.

The improvements are a first class BARN, nearly new, with Wagon Shed, Corn crib, &c.; a stone DWELLING *HOUSE, also new; log Dwelling, large and well selected* Orchard, etc., etc.

There is an abundant supply of water by means of capacious cisterns which in seven years experience have never failed in furnishing all the water required; also by the creek which bounds the farm.

Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned, residing in Huntingdon.

B. R. BRYAN.

Huntingdon, Nov. 15, 1867.

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

The subscribar will sell at public Sale,

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1867,

A valuable FARM situate in Lincoln township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the east by land of William Entriken, on the south by land of George Lynn, and on the north and west by the Raystown Branch, (and with in three-quarters of a mile of *Entriken's Bridge,*) containing 280 ACRES, about 200 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered.

The improvements are a large DWELLING HOUSE, convenient for two families, a large Bank BARN, and al other outbuildings. Together with necessary water facilities, not excelled by any in the county for convenience; and a good Orchard.

The Farm is suitable for dividing in two tracts, having another spring of never-failing water thereon.

For further information inquire of

ISAAC BRUMBAUGH.

Near Marklesburg, Nov. 13, 1867-3t*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers a Farm for sale, being a part of the one he resides on in Huntingdon County, about one mile west of the town of Orbisonia, situated on the Aughwick Creek, containing about 126 acres; about 70 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a good two story log house, and the masonry work of a bank barn. Also a young apple orchard (130 trees,) of select varieties, with a good title for grape culture. The cleared land is good arable bottom land of an eastern slope.

TERMS—One thousand dollars on confirmation of sale, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest secured by bond and mortgage. A good title will be given and possession on the first day of April next.

☞For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. JOHN B SHENEFELT.

Oct. 9, 1867.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will expose to public sale at Mill Creek, in said county,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18th OF DECEMBER, 1867,

at one o'clock, P. M., all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Brady township, in said county of Huntingdon, *adjoining* lands of Joseph Green, George Eby, Isaac Gorsuch, George Hawn, James Simpson's heirs, David Simpson, John Wolfskill, and others, and containing Six Hundred and One Acres and Eighty-three Perches and allowance. About 200 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, and the residue is covered with excellent timber. Having thereon an excellent stone Grist Mill, Saw Mill, 3 log Dwelling Houses, and bank Barn and other outbuildings. Dr. E. W. Hale will join in the deed to the purchaser, that the whole title may pass clear of his interest therein as tenant by courtesy.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money on confirmation of sale and the residue in one year thereafter with interest to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser. ADAM HOY,

nov27-td Guardian of Harry Steely Hale.

No more Bald Heads!

No more Gray Locks!

DR. LEON'S

ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the Hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, *stops* the hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original hue and luxuriance.

It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal.—The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

nov.27-1y *SOLE PROPRIETORS*

137 Nth. Third St., Philadelphia

JUNIATA

STEAM PEARL MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THIS MILL is a complete success in the manufacture of FLOUR, &c. It has lately been thoroughly repaired and is now in good running order and in full operation.

The burrs and choppers are new and of superior quality—cannot be excelled. *And we are gratified to know* that our work has given entire satisfaction to our customers, to whom we tender our thanks.

We have in our employ one of the best millers in the county, and a faithful and capable engineer. Thus equipped and encouraged, we are determined to persevere in our efforts to accommodate and please the public, hoping thereby to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage, to sustain us in our enterprise for the public interest.

Market price paid for the different kinds of grain on delivery.

Flour and Chop, on hand, for sale.

JOHN K. McCAHAN & SON.

Huntingdon, Nov. 20, 1867.

ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY,

Nos. 323 and 325 Market street,

HARRISBURG, PA.

Envelopes of all the standard sizes, colors and qualities together with Ladies' Note, Wedding and Mourning Envelopes, furnished at

LESS THAN NEW YORK PRICES!

All goods warranted. Address orders to,

SINGERLY & MYERS,

no27-1m *Nos.* 323 and 325 Market st., Harrisburg.

ENERGETIC MEN AND LADIES WANTED to Canvass for the

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE

BOOKS OF THE BIBLE,

BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOWE, D. D.

Showing what the Bible is not; what it is, and how to use it; tracing the history of each book up to its origin with the inspired authors, and completely answering all Infidel cavils and objections to the Scriptures. It is an ordinary library of Biblical History in a single volume, brief, clear, accurate, conclusive, and highly interesting. A master-piece of common sense. It is needed in every family where the Bible is read, as well as by every Sabbath School teacher, student and clergyman, and being the only book on the subject ever published or sold in this country, agents can easily see the advantage of canvassing for this work. Send for circulars containing notices and indorsements from leading ministers of all denominations. Address

ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,

no6-4m No. 614 Arch street, Philadelphia.

LOGAN ACADEMY.

A First Class High School for Boys.

Its location is healthful, romantic and convenient, seven miles east of Altoona, on the Penna. Central rail road.

☞Next term begins NOVEMBER 4th, 1867.

Apply to R. H. FULTON, Principal,

no13-2m* Antietown P. O., Blair co., Pa.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 4, 1867.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Local Advertisements.

Advertisements (puffs or notices) published in local columns at ten cents a line single insertion, counting seven words to a line. tf.

Brief Items.

—A colored baby, about six days old, alive and kicking, was found on the streets of Hollidaysburg, one day last week.

—The Johnstown *Democrat* says the Methodist church of that place is said to have the handsomest spire in Western Pennsylvania.

—About sixty barrels of coal oil were consumed by fire in the Altoona yard one day last week. The fire was communicated by sparks from a locomotive.

—Mifflin county was formed from parts of Cumberland and Northumberland counties by act of Assembly, September 19th, 1789. Its length is 39 miles and breadth 15 miles.

—Usual, Trangh of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, was presented with a Thanksgiving turkey. Clever people over there; but why don't they do so there?

—Hon. D. F. Morrell, Congressman from this district, is chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, and a member of the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

—We have had one of winter's severest blasts, and the certainty is we will have more. Let everybody prepare himself, and see also that those in need are prepared for them.

—Two children, about six years old, lost their lives in Harrisburg, last week, by eating the berries of the deadly plant known as belladonna, or "night shade."

—Seth W. Payne, a New York pedestrian, started on Monday, the 11th ult., to walk from that city to San Francisco, California, in one hundred and fifty days. He has passed through the lower counties of this State.

—The pork season is upon us. The shrill screams of the dying porkers have taken the place of the "morning call" of the chanticleer, and sausages, per consequence, constitute the "bill of fare" of many households.

—A paper we have received from friend Dorsey now residing in St. Paul, Minnesota, informs us that during the past six months over four hundred new buildings, including several very elegant churches, were erected in that city, and the demand is still for more.

—Thanksgiving day was observed here by the closing of places of business. Services were held in the Presbyterian church in the morning. In the afternoon the Band promenaded the streets in their new and elegant uniforms, and discoursed some of their sweetest melodies.

—Who is he? Some scamp in the shape of a man several evenings last week assaulted and insulted two or three respectable women and young girls while walking on the streets of our town without company. He should and will be watched and dealt with as a felon.

—The dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Pringle, Sr., of Summer Hill, Cambria county, was entirely destroyed by fire, as well as his household goods, excepting one or two beds, on Thursday last. This is more testimony as to what persons may expect if they fail to examine their stovepipes.

—One of the juries of the last Bedford county court failed to agree upon a case of larceny, which involved the taking of two pounds of wool off the back of a dead sheep by a woman.—That must have been a *very* interesting trial; but the jury, we think, should have made the county pay the costs, to prevent grand juries from countenancing any more such foolishness.

—A lady writes to an exchange the following cure for croup, which is said to be infallible: Take one ounce of sweet oil, and add half an ounce of gum opal. Apply to the chest, under the arms, the palms of the hands, and the hollow of the feet. It will generally relieve the most severe case of croup in five minutes. Remember, use externally, and drink plentifully of cold water.

—John Scott, the horse thief, convicted at our late term, and sentenced to eight years and three months in the Western Penitentiary, averred after sentence that he would never go to the Penitentiary. We see by the Pittsburgh *Commercial* that Sheriff Bathurst with his prisoner handcuffed to his own hand, arrived there on Monday and safely consigned him to prison.

—A distressing accident occurred at Wilmore, Cambria county, on Tuesday morning last, by which Henry Martin was instantly killed by a ball from a rifle in the hands of Valentine Maltzi. The latter pointed the gun at Martin, thinking it was unloaded, and pulling the trigger, the fatal consequence ensued. Some example should be made, if a repetition of such accidents is to be prevented. The deceased had a family.

—Ex Senator Louis W. Hall, of Altoona, was married on the 25th ult, to Miss Eliza Cameron Warford, of Harrisburg. The bride is an adopted daughter of A. B. Warford, Esq., and a neice of General Simon Cameron.—Mr. Hall and wife sailed for Europe on Wednesday in the steamer Scotia.—They intend to spend the winter in Italy, and expect, after visiting different places of interest in the old country, to return home in the spring.

—"Why *don't* you trade with me?" said a close-fisted tradesman to a friend the other day. The reply was characteristic. "You have never asked me, sir. I have looked all through the papers for an invitation in the shape of an advertisement, and found none. I never go where I am not invited."—This is a hint which merchants with goods to sell, farmers with lands to sell, and the business community at large would do well to consider.

Furs, Furs, Furs.

Persons wishing Furs, should call and examine the very complete stock for sale by Fisher & Sons. 2tf

☞ A special meeting of the Y. M. C. A. wil be held Wednesday evening at 8½ o'clock. Important business.

United States Mails.

The Postmaster General advertises that proposals will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, until Wednesday, March 4, 1868, for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1872, in Huntingdon county, on the routes and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified:

1836. From Huntingdon by McConnellstown, James Creek, Coffee Run, Cove Station, Saxton, Riddlesburg, Hopewell, Cypher's Cut, John's Branch, and Bloody Run, to Mt. Dallas Station, (n. o.) 44 miles and back, daily, except Sunday, by railroad, and by a schedule satisfactory to the Department, with a branch from Saxton, by Coalmont and Dudley, to Broad Top, 5 32-100 miles and back, six times a week, in due succession.

2219. From Spruce Creek, by Celerain Forge, Franklinville, Graysville, Rock Spring, Pine Grove Mills, Boalsburg and Linden Hill, to Centre Hall, 30 miles and back, six times a week. Leave Spruce Creek daily, except Sunday, at 9 a m; arrive at Centre Hall by 7 p m; leave Centre Hall daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m; arrive at Spruce Creek by 4 p m.

2220. From Mount Union, by Aughwick Mills, Shirleysburg and Orbisonia, to Shade Gap, 17 miles and back, six times a week.—Leave Mt. Union daily, except Sunday, at 2 p m; arrive at Shade Gap by 7 p m; leave Shade Gap daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m; arrive at Mount Union by 11 a m.

2221. From Mount Union, by Hill Valley, to Three Springs, 14 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Mount Union Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6:30 p m; arrive at Three Springs by 10:30 p m; leave Three Springs Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m; arrive at Mount Union by 10 a m.

2222. From Huntingdon, by Wilsonia, Donation, and Crownover's Mills, to Ennisville, 19 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Huntingdon, Monday and Friday at 1 p m; arrive at Ennisville by 7 p m; leave Ennisville Monday and Friday at 6 a m; arrive at Huntingdon by 12 m.

2223. From Shavers Creek, by Cottage, Neff's Mills, Manor Hill, Saulsburg, Ennisville, and McAlavey's Fort, to Greenwood Furnace, 19½ miles, and back, three times a week. Leave Shaver's Creek Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10;30 a m, or on arrival of cars; arrive at Greenwood Furnace by 4:30 p m; leave Greenwood Furnace Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m; arrive at Shavers Creek by 12 m.

2224. From Orbisonia, by Meadow Gap, Maddensville, Fort Littleton and Knobbsville, to McConnellsburg, 25 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Orbisonia, Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m; arrive at Fort Littleton by 5:30 p m; leave Fort Littleton Tuesday and Saturday at 7:30 a m; arrive at Orbisonia by 11:30 a m; leave Fort Littleton Monday and Friday at 7:30 a m; arrive at McConnellsburg by 11:30 a m; leave McConnellsburg Monday and Friday at 1 p m; arrive at Fort Littleton by 5:30 p m.

2225. From Three Springs, by Hubbelsville, New Grenada and Spearsville, to West Dublin, 16 miles and back, once a week.—Leave Three Springs Thursday at 7 a m; arrive at West Dublin by 12 m; leave West Dublin Thursday at 1 p m; arrive at Three Springs by 6 p m.

2226. From Broad Top, by New Grenada, Dublin Mills, and Fort Littleton, to Burnt Cabins, 23 miles and back, twice a week.—Leave Broad Top Tuesday and Friday at 11 a m; arrive at Burnt Cabins by 4 p m; leave Burnt Cabins Monday and Thursday at 10 a m; arrive at Broad Top by 3 p m.

2227. From Broad Top, by Eagle Foundry, Tod, Cassville, and Calvin, to Mapleton Depot, 23 miles and back, once a week to Cassville, and three times a week the residue.—Leave Broad Top Thursday at 11 a m; arrive at Cassville by 2 p m; leave Cassville Thursday at 7 a m; arrive at Broad Top by 10 a m; leave Cassville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m; arrive at Mapleton Depot by 12 m; leave Mapleton Depot Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4:30 p m; arrive at Cassville by 8:30 p m.

County Institute.

The Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute, will commence in the Court House, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday, December 17th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and continue in session four days. Teachers and others attending the Institute will be accommodated at reduced rates. Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent, will deliver an address on Wednesday evening, December 18th, and will continue longer with us if his time will permit. Prof. Edward Brooks, Principal of the Millersville Normal School and H. W. Fisher, County Superintendent of Bedford County, will officiate as instructors and lecturers. It is also expected that the services of a competent elocutionist and other instructors will be secured. R. M. Speer, S. T. Brown, K. A. Lovell, Esq's., and Dr. J. H. Wintrode will deliver evening addresses. It is earnestly hoped that every teacher in the County will be present if possible. The true teacher will need no urging, but will deem it a privilege to meet with such an opportunity for improvement. It is believed that the different School boards will grant teachers the time to attend, and those who desire better schools will urge upon their teachers the importance of being present. It is high time that Huntingdon county should make some effort to have better Schools. The Principals of private Schools, and the friends of education generally are cordially invited to meet with us.

D. F. Tussey, County Supt.
Nov. 23, 1867.

Remember the Poor.

Winter is at hand. That it will be a "hard" one in many respects we are too sure. Wages are not as high proportionately as family necessaries are, and the poor of course will be the sufferers. Now we believe there is not a reader of our paper, in good circumstances, who does not know of some poor family, who would be saved the pangs of hunger the coming winter by a timely donation of food or money. Let this knowledge exhort those in comfortable circumstances to charity. We may not be able to give a great amount, but by carefully and kindly looking into the affairs of those whom we know poverty has sorely oppressed, we can give little at the right time, when it may be of untold service. There is more poverty and suffering from actual want, in our town, than one in a hundred of our citizens know anything about. And now, as the winter approaches, and this suffering promises to be greater and greater, let every reader of means make it his or her business to look after some poor family, in the more remote localities. Those whose generosity prompts them to do this will certainly find deserving objects of charity.

☞ We understand that a vigilance committee has been organized in this place to take in hand the scamps who have or may hereafter insult ladies on the street.

The Place

To buy your winter Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Dress Goods the cheapest is at A. L. Lewis' new cheap store, Huntingdon.

Wonderful, Yet True.

The following are some of the cures performed in Newport and Mifflintown, by Dr. Valentine, who has a gift of healing, without medicine or surgery:

Newport: Samuel Woods unable to work for three years, with disease of Kidneys and Liver, pains removed instantly. Matilda C. Lenaweaver, Heart disease, and affection of Lungs. Peter Brown, operated on for diseases of Liver and Dropsy of head; on Nov. 20th., visited me at Mifflintown, and says he feels like a new man. Wm. Glenn, Heart disease.

Mifflintown: R. S. Warner, Rheumatism; Susannah Fasick, Rheumatism and Palpitation of Heart, stiff joints, unable to raise her feet, or bend her back or legs. Barbara Long, Palpitation of Heart and Rheumatism. Sarah J. Monahan, Fits. Jessie Rice, Deaf in one Ear, for two years, and Gravel. George Bryner, loss of speech for three years, made to speak in ten minutes.

Will be in Lewistown from December 2d to 16th.; rooms at National House. Huntingdon, December 16th to 30th.; rooms at Franklin House. 2t*

A Donation.

I wish through your paper to return my sincere thanks to my numerous friends in Huntingdon, for the very substantial proof of their good will manifested in the way of a donation, on Thanksgiving evening, consisting in part of Flour, Pork, Beef, Groceries, &c. After a few appropriate remarks by Mr. A. J. Riley, in the name of the members of my congregation and the citizens generally, he handed me a purse containing thirty-seven dollars, ($37)—twenty-five for myself, and twelve for Mrs. Kerr: Mrs. Kerr and myself express our gratitude and present our thanks to the generous donors.

J. Jackson Kerr, Pastor,
Evan. L. Church.

Worth More Than Premiums.

The testimony of thousands of business men all over the world to the excellence of Fairbanks' Standard scales, from actual use for many years, is more valuable than any premiums. In addition to this, they have received more premiums than all other scales, including the highest at the Paris Ex. position.

Speer's Port Grape Wine.

This noted and excellent wine—samples of which can be tasted at all our druggists—we believe to be superior in every respect, and in all desirable qualities, medicinal not excepted, to pure and genuine imported Port, worth ten dollars a gallon.

☞ We learn that a man has been arrested near Marklesburg, for the alleged stealing of a child near McVeytown. Rumor has it that he is the father of the child, and had taken it from its mother, from whom he had become divorced, and whom he agreed should keep the child.

☞ Fisher & Sons will open on the 6th of December a large assortment of Buffalo, Raccoon, and Fancy Robes.—Call and examine them. 2t†

☞ Toys for the children at Lewis' Family Grocery.

☞ Sweet potatoes for sale at Lewis' Family Grocery.

Speer's Wines

Are the pure juice of the grape, and are unexcelled by any native vintage. They contain valuable medicinal properties, and are of intrinsic worth to the invalid and the convalescent, strengthening the weak, and restoring the system to tone and vigor. Sickly persons and females should try them.

MARRIED,

At the M. E. Parsonage, on the 29th ult., by Rev. R. E. Wilson, Mr. Wm. J. Moore, of Spruce Creek, and Miss Mary C. Leonard, of Huntingdon.

On the 27th of November, 1867, in the Presbyterian church, by Rev G. W. Zahniser, Milton S. Lytle, Esq., to Miss Lizzie Steele, both of Huntingdon.

On the 28th ult., by Rev. J. S. Kieffer, Mr. Alexander D. McCall, and Miss Annie M. White, both of Henderson township.

On the 25th ult., in Hollidaysburg, by Rev. D. H. Barron, Nicholas C. Cresswell, of Alexandria, to Martha Lytle, of Hollidaysburg.

On the 7th ult., Samuel Werts, of Yellow Springs, Blair county, to Lizzie E. Sprankle, of Spruce creek, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.

FULLAWAY'S ALL-HEALING and STRENGTHENING SALVE.

J. Fullaway will introduce, at his own expense, his All-Healing and Strengthening Salve, a sovereign remedy for lame back, local rheumatism, pain in the side and breast, fresh wounds, bruises, sprains, weakness in the joints, crick in the back, old sores, frosted feet, swellings, numbness, agne in the face and breast, cracked hands, biles, corns on the feet, and occasional sores of most kinds to which the human family is subject.

☞ For sale at Lowis' Family Grocery.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS and CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 605 ARCH street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain.—No charge for examination. my8;1ym

MARKETS.

WHOLESALE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1867.

Superfine Flour at $7,50@8,25 extra at $8,50@9, fancy extra family $10@11, and Pennsylvania family $8,75@10,75, and fancy brands $12,75@14,00 according to quality. Rye flour $9,00.

Prime Wheat is scarce here. Choice new at $2,00@2,50 white $2,40@2,55. Rye at $1,70@1,71. Corn 1,40 to 1,42 Oats at 76c. Barley malt at $1,55.

Cloverseed $7,12@8,00 according to quality; Timothy at $2,40@2,65; Flaxseed $2,35@2,50 per bushel.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 30.—Flour.—There is a local demand We quote sales of spring wheat Flour at $10,50@11,00, winter Flour at $11,50@12,50 fancy at $13@14,75.

Wheat, winter $2,4c@2,50 and No. 1 spring at $2,35@2,60, Corn from first hands at $1,18. Rye, $1,50 per bushel. Oats 65@66c; Barley 1,40@1,45. Shoulders 12½c; sides 14½c; hams 19@20c. Lard 13½c.

Chicago Nov. 30.—Flour dull spring extra $8,50@10,00. Winter, $8,50@9,50. Spring Wheat is at $1,81@1,83. Corn 1,00. Oats, 52cts.

FINANCIAL.

New York, Nov. 30.—Gold closed at $1,36.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY HENRY & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Superfine Flour,	$10,00	Eggs	25
Extra Flour, old	11,00	Feathers ₱ lb	90
Family Flour	12,00	Flaxseed	$2,00
Red Wheat	2,25	Hops ₱ lb	40
White Wheat	2,35	Ham, smoked	25
Apple Butter ₱ gallon	1,25	Hay ₱ ton	12,00
Bark per cord	9,00	Lard	12½
Barley	1,00	Large Onions ₱ bus	75
Butter	30	Mixed Chop	2,25
Buckwheat	1,00	Oats	50
Buckwheat Meal ₱ cwt.	4,00	Potatoes ₱ bus	85
Bran ₱ cwt	1,25	Plaster per ton	10,00
Brooms ₱ doz	3,00@4,50	Rags ₱ lb	4
Beeswax ₱ lb	30	Rye	1,30
Beans ₱ bus	2,00	Rye Chop ₱ cwt	2,50
Cloverseed ₱ 64 lbs	6,50	Rye Straw ₱ bundle	15
Chickens	25	Shorts ₱ cwt	1,60
Country Soap	10	Shoulder	18
New Corn	90 to 1,00	Sides	20
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	2,20	Tallow	10 @ 12
Dried Apples ₱ bu	2,00	Timothy	2,00
Dried Cherries ₱ quart	12	Turkeys ₱ lb	10
Dried Peaches ₱ lb	15	Wool ₱ lb	35
Dried Beef	28	Pork ₱ lb	8
Beef ₱ lb	8		

AN ORDINANCE

Enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Huntingdon, the 23d day of November, 1867.

WHEREAS, The citizens of this borough have been annoyed and their persons and property have been injured from playing of ball and throwing of stones, &c.,

Be it enacted and it is hereby ordained, that from and after the passage of this Ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to play ball, throw stones, snow balls, or any other missile in the streets of said borough.

And be it further ordained, that any person or persons so offending or violating the said Ordinance, shall, for each and every offence, on conviction thereof, before the Burgess or a Justice of the Peace, pay a fine not exceeding five dollars nor less than one, and that on failure or refusal to pay said fine shall be imprisoned in the county jail for twenty-four hours.

And it shall be the duty of the officers of the borough to enforce said ordinance and all good citizens are requested to assist them in the same.

(Signed) G. MILLER, Asst. Burgess
R. McMurrie, Soc'y. Presiding.

AN ORDINANCE

Passed the 6th day of November, 1867, for the recovery of purchase money for burial lots.

BE IT ORDAINED, and it is hereby ordained, that the Treasurer of the Borough is hereby directed and empowered to demand and collect the amount due from all delinquent purchasers of lots in the "Huntingdon Cemetery" after giving thirty days notice to such delinquents of the amount due from them, and if necessary to cause suit to be brought for said purchase money in the same manner as suits are now brought for debts of like amount and nature; and he is further directed, in case notice and demand are not complied with, to re-enter and take possession on behalf of the borough, of all lots not occupied by graves or fences, giving notice of such re-entry to the purchasers, and making report thereof at the next regular meeting of Burgesses and Town Council, and also reporting any suits or proceedings commenced against the holders of occupied lots.

(Signed) E. C. SUMMERS,
R. McMurrie, Soc'y. Chief Burgess.

FIXED FACTS INDELIBLY IMPRESSED will always triumph over simple assertions.

Thus it is that this community gives testimony in favor of the well known establishment of

H. GREENBERG,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON,

Whilst it is not his purpose to deceive the public by clamoring "low prices and better goods" than other dealers, he simply invites all who wish to purchase in his line of business to call and satisfy themselves that with him a patron once gained is never lost, that is, "the proof of the pudding is in the tasting of it."

He has just received his winter supply of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

He has also a large assortment of the most substantial and fashionable

Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods,

of every description, and made up from the best material.

Always on hand the finest quality of American, English and French CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which are made up to order by good, experienced workmen, in a manner the most fashionable and endurable.

No eastern city can afford a better or more varied style of goods than can be found in my selection.

H. GREENBERG,
Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1867. Merchant Tailor.

REMOVAL

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

ROBLEY & MARSH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

Have removed to the store room on the corner of the Diamond, opposite Lewis' Book Store, where they intend to keep constantly on hand the latest styles of Ready-made Clothing and piece goods, comprising

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

Also a large supply of OVERCOATS, made up in the most fashionable style, and sold at greatly reduced prices.

Being practical workmen of many years experience, they are prepared to make to order Clothing for men and boys, and guarantee neat, durable and fashionable workmanship. They are determined to please everybody.

☞ All are invited to call and examine their new stock of beautiful patterns before purchasing elsewhere.

H. ROBLEY,
no13,1867 GEO. F. MARSH.

A SPECIALTY.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

LADIES' AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Just received at

RUDOLPH'S

TEMPLE OF FASHION

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

In this department, which will at all times receive my strict attention, I have a well assorted display of

Dress Trimmings, Cloak and Sacque Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Gloves, Veils, Zephyr Knit Shawls, Nubias, Hoods, Sontags, Handkerchiefs, Fall Hats, Bat and Bonnet Frames, Velvet Ribbons, Corsets, Hosiery, and latest style Sacques from $5 to $30.

GENTS' DEPARTMENT,

Hats and Caps, all styles, from 50 cents to $10, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Neck Ties, Collars, Hosiery, and every article kept in a first class Furnishing Store.

By making my business a specialty, I hope to meet with such patronage from the public as will enable me to keep continually on hand a large and well selected stock of first class goods. Whilst keeping up to the fashion in every article, I will also sell cheaper than the cheapest.

W. P. RUDOLPH,
Opposite Loister's New Building.
Huntingdon, Oct. 30, 1867.

TO THE LADIES

W. B. ZEIGLER

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Huntingdon and the country generally, that he has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large stock of goods almost

EXCLUSIVELY FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Fancy and plain Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Under garments, Merino Vests and Drawers, Corsets, Balmorals, Hoop skirts, Shawls, Scarfs, Hoods, knit of various styles and patterns, Ladies' and Children's Stockings of all styles and colors, Also,

Dress Goods, Prints, Delaines, Plaids, Alpaccas, Ginghams, Brown and Bleached Muslins, &c.

Gents' Undershirts, Drawers, and Stockings.

All goods sold at the lowest cash prices, and as cheap as the cheapest.

OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Huntingdon, Nov. 6, 1867.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leon's Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.

DR. LEON'S INFANT REMEDY,

Has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZIEGLER & SMITH,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
no.27-1y No. 137 Nth. Third Street, Philad'a.

WANTED,

In an old-established wholesale DRY-GOODS HOUSE, in Philadelphia, an active, enterprising

SALESMAN,

who can influence a good trade. Address, with name, reference, &c., to

no26-4t BOX NO. 1608, Philadelphia P. O.

SEGARS.—Best quality of Segars smf at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

THE PLACE TO BUY

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

W. MARCH & BRO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in Huntingdon, consisting in part of

SILKS,
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, TINWARE,
LADIES' FANCY TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, BONNETS, BUTTONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
CRACKERS, NOTIONS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
GLASS, NAILS,
FISH, SALT,
&c., &c.

Also, CARPETS and OIL-CLOTH,

And in fact everything that is usually kept in a first-class store, all which were bought low for cash and will sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and the public are cordially invited to examine our goods.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

Huntingdon, oc. 9, 1867. WM. MARCH & BRO.

GREAT OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

AT THE

NEW STORE

OF

JOSEPH MARCH & BRO.,

COFFEE RUN, PENN'A.

The subscribers have received a new and complete assorted stock of

DRY GOODS,

Including a large and varied assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, of the latest styles and fashions. Also

GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
FISH, SALT, BACON,

and all other articles usually kept in a well conducted store, all of which are offered as cheap as at any other establishment in this section of country.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods

Thankful for former patronage, we hereby extend an invitation to our Trough Creek friends and the public generally for a renewal of the same, promising by a close attention to business and the wants of customers, to fully merit it.

JOS. MARCH & BRO.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

BY

DR. WILLIAM BREWSTER,

M'CONNELLSTOWN, PA.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. In nearly all cases of Chronic Disease, Electricity is a sure remedy, and in all cases beneficial, if properly applied. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only relief, or a permanent cure can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All communications free.

1 Epilepsy, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw, etc.
2 Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3 Catarrh, Colugh, Influenza, Asthma, (where not caused by organic disease of the heart,) Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4 Gravel, Diabetis, and Kidney Complaints.
5 Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Diseases, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors; (these last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form)

In a word, we propose to cure all curable diseases.

We have no connection whatever with any other Electrical office in this or any other county

All letters address to

WM. BREWSTER, M. D.,
ja16'67 McConnellstown, Pa.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, October 9, '67.

GLAZIER & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, HATS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

Washington street, near the Jail.

Having purchased our Winter Goods since the late heavy decline, we can afford to offer superior inducements to buyers.

☞ READ OUR PRICES. ☜

Muslins and Prints, from 8 cts up,
Heavy Unbleached Sheetings, yard wide, 15 cts,
Heavy yard wide Tickings, 30 cts,
Best Winter Delaines, 22 and 25 cts,
All Wool Delaines, 45 to 65 cts,
Double width Wool Plaids, 50 cts,
Heavy Plaid Poplins, $1.00,
Wool Flannels, 28 to 60 cts a yard,
Wool Blankets, $3.00 to $10.00 a pair,
Wool Shawls, $1.25 to $10.00
Balmoral Skirts, $1.25 to $4.50.
Other Goods in proportion.

GLAZIER & BRO.
Huntingdon, Nov. 6, 1867.

1867. CLOTHING. 1867.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

CARPETING OF ALL KINDS

at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

PURE SPICES

at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

NOTICE.

JOHNSTON & WATTSON

TAKE pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Huntingdon county and vicinity that they have just returned from the East with a

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

Which they have just opened out at their new store,

ONE DOOR EAST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL

Their stock consists of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
FLOUR AND FEED,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
CANNED FRUITS,
HARDWARE,
CEDAR-WARE,
QUEENSWARE,
OIL CLOTHS,
OILS,
PAINTS, &C.,
DRUGS,
CARPETS, CARPET CHAIN,
FISH, SALT, CHEESE,
TRUNKS,
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, &c. &c.

They have a large stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of SILKS, MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, POPLINS, LUSTRES, GINGHAMS, MERINOS, PLAIDS, DE LAINES, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of

DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERY, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c.

A FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.

We will sell WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

All goods delivered to residences in town and depots free of charge.

Give us a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHNSTON & WATTSON.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1867.

By Canal & Railroad.

We are now receiving by Canal and Railroad from the eastern and western cities,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

Of every description,

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

FLOUR, FEED,

AND

Provision,

Of all kinds.

COAL.

Anthracite, Pittsburgh, and Broad Top Coal for sale by the Cart or Boat load.

LUMBER.

Boards, Plank, Shingles, Plastering Lath, in large or small quantities.

Nails and Bar iron, at manufacturers' prices.

HENRY & CO.,
je26 Huntingdon, Pa.

Choice GROCERIES

JUST RECEIVED.

Also,

Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Peas and Corn.

Also,

Spiced Lobster, Oysters, Chow chow, Worcestershire sauce, French Mustard, Horse Radish, Pepper sauce, Catsup, Olive Oil, &c., &c., and

All kinds of Syrups,

such as strawberry, pineapple, blackberry, &c

CALL AND SEE.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

Z. YENTER,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accomodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

Also—

HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, *FLOUR RICE,*
And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment, for sale at reasonable prices.

☞ His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by B. Grove.

Call and examine.
Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1867 Z. YENTER.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at Lewis' Family Grocery.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

The best Flour, by the barrel or smaller quantity for sale at Lewis' Family Grocery.

EVERY FAMILY

Will find at Lewis' Family Grocery, every article usually kept in first class Grocery stores. Call for what you want

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON

Have received

10,000 DOLLARS WORTH

OF

NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS

From the eastern markets, which they can, with profit, sell at lower figures than can be sold at any other house in the county.

PRICES THE SAME AS BEFORE THE WAR.

A good Calico Dress for a Dollar & a Levy

THE BEST HEAVY MUSLINS

Lower than they can be bought outside of Philadelphia

THEIR STOCK IS IMMENSE,

Consisting of everything that eye can fancy or heart wish.

Come and see their fine assortment of

CHOICE SYRUP,

LOWER than ever before also.

EVERY KIND OF SUGAR

At greatly reduced prices.

COME AND SEE OUR STOCK,

and do not pay high prices any longer.

Cunningham & Carmon.

Huntingdon, ap24

A. L. LEWIS,

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

Huntingdon, Pa.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE

AND GROCERIES.

REMEMBER!

This is the Store, Where Goods

are Sold CHEAP.

July 17, '67—tf.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON

HAVE

CARPETINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

For Sale at Wholesale Prices,

SUCH AS, ALL WOOL

INGRAIN,
VENITIAN,
COTTAGE,
STAIR,
HEMP,
RAG, &c.

Huntingdon, July 3, 1867.

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

AT

JOHN FAREIRA'S

OLD ESTABLISHED

Fur Manufactory

718 ARCH Street, above Seventh,

PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of

Fancy Furs,

for LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very REASONABLE PRICES and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

☞ Remember the Name, Number and Street!

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side,
PHILADELPHIA.

ec2-4m

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wit, Humor and Wisdom.

☞ Judge ——, of Baltimore, is an able Judge and pious man. He knows for what the island of Jamaica is chiefly celebrated, and thinks with Lord Byron that "the two things most consolatory to fallen men are rum and true religion."

Disdaining to imbibe perpendicularly in bar-rooms, he keeps a demijohn of conceded Otard in his office, and there slacks his thirst as inclination prompts. The Judge has a son who knows his habits, and emulates them with filial assiduity. On a Sunday morning the Judge would say:

"Well, Rufus, going to the first Presbyterian with me this morning?"

"No, father, I reckon I'll go down to the Second Methodist."

But on his way to that edifice, Rufus uniformly stopped at the office, unlocked the old gentleman's private closet, and indulged himself with pleasant fluid.

Every Sunday morning the Judge repeated his laudable inquiry, but Rufus preferred the Second Methodist. The Judge soon began to notice a marked diminution in the contents of the demijohn, and rightly suspected who was the culprit. The Judge emptied the remaining liquid into another vessel and placed it in a secluded place. Next Sunday morning came the usual interrogatory:

"Going with me this morning, Rufus?"

"No, father, I reckon I'll stick to the Second Methodist."

On reaching the office and taking hold of the demijohn, he not only saw with disgust the empty jug, but noticed a small piece of white paper attached to the handle, on which was legibly inscribed these words: "Second Methodist closed for repairs!"

After church, father and son met, and looking curiously at each other, smiled a little smile, but said nothing. The "repairs" on that Methodist building have not been completed. So Rufus avers.

☞ A colored witness was examined in a Washington city court, to prove the identity of a white man, the other day.

District Attorney—Did you see the man?

"Yes, sir, I seed him."

"Was he a white man?"

"Don't know, sir."

District Attorney—"Do you tell me you saw the man and can't say whether he was white or black?"

"Yes sir, I seed him, but dares so many white fellows calling themselves niggers round here I can't tell one from tod'er!"

The true creed of a man is his character confessed.

☞ Zat you call dem tings vit long bills zat fly and make a nois b-z-z z?" said a Frenchman, the other day.

"Wood-cock," we replied.

"Eh bien! I kill zis morning before mine breakfast, twenty-five wood-cock."

"The deuce you did! Where did you find them?"

"In mine chamber bed."

"Twenty-five wood-cocks in your bed-chamber?" You must mean mosquitoes."

"Eh bien! Zen I kill twenty five mosquitoes."

☞ A few years ago in a village in Chester county, the Methodist and Presbyterians each built a church at about the same time. Soon a rivalry arose between them especially among the juvenile portion of the congregations. On one occasion the Methodist party got the best of an argument in this way."

"Ah! I guess we beat you now."

"How?"

"Why we've got six buried in our graveyard, and you've only got four; and there's old Mr. Cooper is going to die soon, and he'll make seven."

☞ On Saturday evening when the congregation of one of the up town churches were leaving the house, it commenced raining. The lady said to the gentleman who accompanied her and her sister, "why, it rains—send and get an umbrella."

"Why, my dear," said the getleman, "you are neither sugar nor salt, and rain will not hurt you."

"No," said the lady, "but we are lasses." It is heedless to say he sent for an umbrella.

☞ One of the preachers at the Willimantic Camp Meeting, on Tuesday, said:—"There sits brother P——, who used to be one of the meanest men in this section of country, but the grace of God took hold of him and shook him to pieces. A hearty "Amen" was indulged in by the congregation, and the voice of the man referred to rang clear and loud above the rest.

☞ A sick man, just recovering his appetite, ate eighteen dumplings, and was about entering on the nineteenth and last in the dish, when his little son asked his father to give it to him. "Why, my son, would you take the last dumpling from your poor sick father?"

☞ "This is the smallest horse I ever saw," said a countryman on viewing a Shetland pony.

"Indade, now," replied the Irish companion, "but I've seen one as small as two of him."

PROF. H. M'ENTYRE'S GREAT REMEDY,

THE

INDIAN COMPOUND

Internal and External Medicine,

WILL CURE:

☞ Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day,
☞ Headache and Earache in three minutes.
☞ Toothache in one minute.
☞ Neuralgia in five minutes,
☞ Sprains in twenty minutes,
☞ Sore Throat in ten minutes,
☞ Cholic and Cramp in five minutes,
☞ Rheumatism in one day,
☞ Pain in the Back or Side in ten minutes,
☞ Bad Coughs or Colds in one day,
☞ Fever and Ague in one day.
☞ Cures Deafness, Asthma, Piles,
☞ Bronchitis Affections, Dyspepsia,
☞ Inflammation of the Kidneys, Erysipelas,
☞ Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart.

Keep it in your Families—Sickness comes when least expected.

I propose to check, and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomplish more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the said system, than can be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time.

THIS POPULAR REMEDY is fast coming into use, for the fact that I cure, free of charge, all those complaints whenever there is an opportunity to do so. As soon as it is applied it almost miraculously kills the pain. I do not ask you to accept my testimony—the certain and efficacy. If you have an achoer pain, it is warranted to do all it purports on the label.

I do not propose to cure every disease—only a class named by my directions. My liument operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore, applicable, to the cure or natural restoative of all organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of the nerve vital fluids.

Prof. J. H. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glandular and other swellings in incredible short time, *without any possible danger from its use* under any possible circumstances.

This is an internal and external medicine—composed of roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used. There is a bountiful supply on earth to cure all complaints if we only know what they were.

This has been a great study with the Medical Faculty for many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what proportions to use.

J. H. McENTYRE,
Proprietor, Reading, Pa.

For sale at Lowis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

McENTYRE'S

DANDELION PILLS,

For all diseases arising from one cause, viz: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Catarrh in the Head, Weak and disordered Stomach, such as Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness of the Head, Weakness of Sight, Windy Allcouts, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Back or Side, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood, Blotches or Eruptions of the Body, Gravel, Worms, &c, &c. Sold at 25 cents per box.

McENTYRE'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE

WORM DESTROYER.

This infallible medicine is warranted to expel worms in all cases and may be given to children of all ages, as they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.

☞ Can be had at Lewis' Book store, Huntingdon, Pa

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

WEBSTER'S Spelling Books.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDERS' do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Mont-ith and M'Nally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbos's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
William's History of the United States.
Clubb's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Mansford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Mansford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Dead Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,

Ist Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Gentlemen's Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS

ALL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

GOLD PENS

FOR EVERYBODY,

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER KINDS. Call at Lewis' Book Store and SEE ASSORTMENT.

CHOICE CANDIES

Of all kinds, for sale wholesale and retail at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

SPICES.

All kinds of Spices for sale at Lowis' Family Grocery Huntingdon, Pa.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelope suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,

For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

BLANK BOOKS,

OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE*

SOUR PICKLES ready for the table by the ½ doz., doz., or ¼ doz., for sale at Lewis' Family Grocery.

CANNED PEACHES and Tomatoes Mixed Pickles, Tomatoe Catsup, Pepper sauce, &c., & for sale at Lewis Family Grocery.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

LOVE'S Pure and Superior Rio Coffee in packages of one pound, for sale at *LEWIS Family Grocery.*

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of

MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS,

and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware. Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising

KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SLEDGES, HAMMERS,

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HATCHETS,
HAMMERS,
FILES,
CHISELS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
LOCKS,
BOLTS,
PULLEYS,
SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Wheelstone.

Builders

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,

Comprising the famous Russell

Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,

Rundell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK, Rakes,
Scythes,
Hoes,
Hay Forks,
Trace and Halter Chains,
Brass Chains,
Cow Ties,
Curry Combs,
Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Among the specialities of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated

OHIO PUMP,

The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for a circular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.

SCALES.

Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including

Tea and Counter Scales, Platform Scales, Grocers' and Druggists' Scales, Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork, Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,

FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.

The largest and best assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,

Ever offered in this place.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COOK & PARLOR STOVES.

ALL SIZES OF

NAILS AND BRADS,

By the keg. Very low!

Best Norway nail, rod, bar an hoop iron.

STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.

WAGON BOXES,
CARRIAGE SPRINGS,
IRON AND BRASS WIRE.

Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,

By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please. ☜

WHARTON & MAGUIRE.

Huntingdon, May 7, 1867.

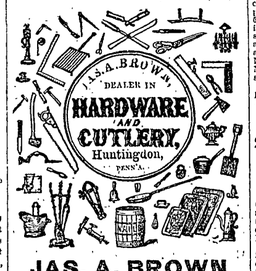
1867. 1867.

NEW METROPOLITAN

—OO—

HARDWARE STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.



JAS. A. BROWN

Now located in the splendid storeroom in his new

MAMMOTH BRICK BUILDING,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

Offers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL an immense stock and endless variety of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c

AT REDUCED PRICES.

ELEVEN YEARS diligent attention to business in the Hardware trade in this place, has given me an experience that enables me to secure great advantages for my customers in the selection of the *best standard brands* and *reliable qualities* of goods.

Buying for cash direct from the manufacturers, and being in almost daily receipt of goods, bought since the decline in prices, I can offer rare advantages to buyers.

My stock embraces a general assortment of

TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR

Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Gunsmiths, Shoemakers, Saddlers, Painters, Coachmakers, Cabinet Makers, Machinists, Foundrymen, And all other kinds of Mechanics.

BUILDERS

Will find here a superior stock of

Nails and Spikes,

LOCKS, BOLTS, SCREWS, HINGES, FINISHING NAILS,

Glass and Putty. Oil and Paints.

Colors of all kinds, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c.

G'ass cut to any size.

CARPENTERS

Will find a well selected stock of

Disston's and Spear & Jackson's Saws,

Chisels and Planes, Steel squares,
Augers, Auger Bits, Gauges, Saw sets,
Braces, Hatchets, Oil stones, Files.

BORING MACHINES, with two cranks and three augers to each.

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a fine variety of enamelled, Tinned and Plain HOLLOW-WARE,

Pans, Skillets, Dust Pans, Scrub Brushes,
Waffle Irons, Brass Kettles, Bath Bricks,
Iron Tea Kettles, Knives and Forks,
Coal Buckets and shovels, Tea and Table Spoons.

Brittannia and SILVER-PLATED WARE, Table Castors Brass side locks, and a splendid stock of Harrisburg STONEWARE, including crocks with lids as large as six gallons.

Also, the

Champion egg wheel Clothes Wringer,

With a late improvement. This is now the very best and most desirable Wringer in the market. Having the agency for this place I can sell them strictly at the manufacturer's prices. All warranted.

BLACKSMITHS

Will be supplied with

Horse shoes, Horse nails, Stocks and Dies,
Norway Nail Rods, Rasps, Files,
Iron and Steel Anvils, Buttresses,
Vices, Bellows, and other tools in their line.

CARRIAGE & WAGON-MAKERS

Will find a supply of

Carriage Oil Cloth, Carriage and Fire Bolts,
Trimmings, Sent sticks, Drop black coach Varnish,
Felloes, Spokes and Hubs, Dash and enamelled Leather,
Shafts, Tongues, Spoke Augers,
Sleigh Runners, Fenders, and other materials.

FINE CUTLERY,

Comprising Table Knives and Forks of best American and English styles and qualities, Carvers' Butcher Knives, Razors, Shears Scissors, Pruning Knives, and Pruning Shears, and the largest variety of styles of

POCKET KNIVES

To be found in central Pennsylvania, including Wostenholm's famous IXL cuttery.

SHOEMAKERS

As heretofore will find here the best assortment of Tools and Findings in their line of trade, consisting of

Hammers, Pincers, Lasts, Pegs, Awls,
Measuring Sticks and straps Eyelets, Shoe Thread,
Forepart and shank Irons, Wax, Bristles,
Burnishers, Welt Knives, Steel and iron Shoe Nails,
Stitching Gauges, etc., Round head nails, etc.,

SADDLERS & HARNESS-MAKERS

Are also provided for. Saddle Trees of the best Pittsburg make, Girthing, Straining, and Rein web, Stirrups, Hames, Pad Trees, and a full variety of Silver, Brass and Japanned Harness Mountings, &c., &c.

FARMERS

And others will see that my stock comprises many useful articles in their line, such as

Scythes, Rakes, Spades, Pointing axes,
Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Grindstones, Wove wire,
Garden Rakes, Horse hames, DISTON'S MILL SAWS,
Trace Chains, Halter chains, Circular, Cross-cut, Wood
Curry combs, Horse brushes and Meat Saws,
Wagon Jacks, Post Augers,
Shovel Moulds, Mann's axes Trowels, &c.

Also, two or three kinds of the best

HORSE HAY-FORKS.

Made in the United States and by which a load of hay can be taken from the wagon to the mow in about five minutes. These forks save labor, hay and money, and no thrifty farmer can afford to do without one. The

EXCELSIOR FORK

has been extensively used and gives great satisfaction.—I warrant all the forks I sell.

COAL OIL LAMPS & LANTERNS

COFFIN LACES and all Trimmings for Cabinet-makers

CHEAP WOODEN PUMPS.

The merit of these pumps is shown by the fact that the demand for them is rapidly increasing everywhere. There is no iron in them to corrode and injure the water. They are light and convenient, so that every man can put in his own pump, the whole only costing him about one half the price of other pumps. Pumps, and wooden pipe to suit them, promptly shipped by railroad on receipt of orders. Give depth from floor to bottom of well.

Terra Cotta DRAIN PIPE, Hot Air REGISTERS for Ceilings, COOK STOVES, of any pattern desired.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Don't forget the SIGN OF THE PADLOCK.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1867.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS.—The Grafton Mineral Paint Co. are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use: two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive, or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for houses, barns, fences, carriage and car makers, pails and wooden-ware, agricultural implements, canal boats, vessels and ships' bottoms, canvas, metal and shingle roofs, (it being fire and water proof), floor oil cloths, (one manufacturer having used 2000 lbs. the past year,) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $8 per bbl. of 320 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars.—None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address DANIEL BIDWELL, 254 Pearl street, New York.

☞ Two Barrels of the above paint for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

STEVENS HOUSE,

21, 23, 25, & 27 BROADWAY, N. Y.

OPPOSITE BOWLING GREEN.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location is especially favorable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.

THE STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodations for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. The rooms having been refurnished and remodeled, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our Guests.

GEO. K. CHASE & CO.
Aug. 14, '67-6m. PROPRIETORS.

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL;

NO DUST! NO GAS!! NO DAMPERS!!

ESTABLISHED 1851.

J. REYNOLDS & SON,

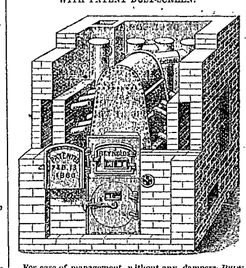
N. W. Corner 13th & Filbert streets,

Solo Manufacturers of the Celebrated

WROUGHT-IRON, AIR-TIGHT

GAS-CONSUMING HEATER,

WITH PATENT DUST-SCREEN.



For ease of management without any dampers, durability, Simplicity, and Economy, this Heater has no superior in this country. They are all guaranteed to give satisfaction. Estimates made free of charge.

Cooking Ranges, Latrobe Heaters, Slate Mantles, Low Down Grates, Portable Heaters, Registers, Ventilators, &c., &c.

Send for one of our Illustrated Pamphlets. [sp10-1y

BEALE'S

Late Powell's Embrocation,

For all Diseases Incident to HORSES, CATTLE, and the HUMAN FLESH, Requiring the use of an External Application.

This new Compound, prepared by a practical Chemist having a full knowledge of all the medical virtues of each ingredient that enters into its composition, is warranted to exceed anything of the kind ever yet offered to the Public as an external application for the diseases for which it is recommended. We are satisfied that it will work its own road into the confidence of all who use it, and those who try it once will never be without it, and therefore we rely on experience as the best test of its usefulness. It is pronounced by Farriers, and all who have tried it to be the best application ever used. This Embrocation has been put up for over eight years, and it is only through the increasing demand and urgent request of my friends and the Public that I send it forth as the grand remedial agent for the various diseases to which that noble and useful animal, the horse, is subject.

Many remedies have been offered to the Public under different forms, some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the purposes for which they are recommended.

A judicious and really useful composition, free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing and pretended Farriers. Their wishes are at length fully gratified, by Dr. Beale being prevailed upon to allow this valuable Embrocation (which has proved so efficacious to the various diseases) to be prepared and brought out to the public.

This Embrocation was extensively used by the Government during the war.

Address all Orders to DR. EDMUND BEALE,
052 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store, and by Store keepers generally. may 1, '67-6m.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE!

Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons.

Used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion purposes.

VINEYARDS—Los Angeles, California, and Passaic, New Jersey.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, Four Years Old. This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Diorto Grape raised in this country. Its invaluable Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other native wine. Being the pure juice of the grape produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Females Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Weakly Persons Find a Benefit by Its Use; Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.

Principal Office, A. SPEER,
No. 243 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park, N. Y.
Sold by John Reed, and Samuel Smith, Druggists, Huntingdon. se18

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

WM. T. HOPKINS.

"OWN MAKE."

After more than five years experience and experimenting in the manufacture of STRICTLY FIRST QUALITY HOOP SKIRTS, we offer our justly celebrated goods to merchants and the public in full confidence of their superiority over all others in the American market, and they are so acknowledged by all who wear or deal in them, as they give more satisfaction than any other Skirt and recommend themselves in every respect. Dealers in Hoop Skirts should make a note of this fact. Every lady who has not given them a trial should do so without further delay.

Our assortment embraces every style, length and size for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also, Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and be not deceived—See that the letter "H" is woven on the Tapes between each Hoop, and that they are stamped "W. T. HOPKINS, MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A," upon each tape. No others are genuine.

Also, constantly on hands full line of good New York and Eastern made Skirts at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Manufactory and Emporium,

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, PHILAD'A.

WM. T. HOPKINS.

aug25-3m

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD.						EASTWARD		
MAIL.	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.	HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.	PACIFIC EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	DAY EXPRESS.	MAIL.	HARRISBURG EXPRESS.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 13	.....	12 15	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	5 01	.....
5 20	.....	12 26	.....	Mt. Union,	10 09	4 55	.....
5 30	.....	12 40	.....	Mapleton,	.....	4 45	.....
5 40	.....	12 50	.....	Mill Creek,	10 34	4 36	.....
6 55	7 05	1 08	3 35	Huntingdon,	9 42	4 23	10 55
6 14	.....	1 30	.....	Petersburg,	9 27	4 04	.....
6 21	.....	1 40	.....	Barree,	9 20	3 55	.....
6 28	.....	1 50	.....	Spruce Creek,	9 13	3 48	.....
6 41	.....	2 05	.....	Birmingham,	.....	3 35	.....
6 48	7 52	2 15	4 21	Tyrone,	8 53	3 28	10 08
M 01	.....	2 22	.....	Tipton,	P. M. 8 45	3 17	.....
7 07	.....	2 36	.....	Fostoria,	.....	3 12	.....
7 12	.....	2 42	.....	Bell's Mills,	8 35	3 08	.....
7 20	8 25	3 05	4 47	Altoona,	8 20	2 50	9 35
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 12 15 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 1 29 A. M.

The CINCINNATI EXPRESS Eastward leaves Altoona at 4 25 P. M. and arrives at Huntingdon at 5 10 P. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 46 P. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 00 P. M.

Nov. 24, 1867.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, OCT. 16TH, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.		STATIONS. AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS.	
ACCOMM. P. M.	MAIL. A. M.		ACCOMM. A. M.	MAIL. P. M.
LE 4 40	LE 7 50	Huntingdon,	AR 9 30	AR 4 17
5 02	" 8 10	McConnellstown,	9 08	3 57
5 14	" 8 22	Pleasant Grove,	8 55	3 40
5 21	" 8 28	Marklesburg,	8 38	3 30
5 50	8 53	Coffee Run,	8 23	3 16
6 00	9 01	Rough & Ready,	8 13	3 08
6 10	9 12	Cove,	7 58	2 51
6 20	9 16	Hyler's Summit,	7 53	2 50
AR 6 38	AR 9 35	Saxton,	AR 7 35	LE 2 35
	LE 9 40			AR 2 26
	10 00	Riddlesburg,		2 08
	10 08	Hopewell,		2 00
	10 24	Piper's Run,		1 44
	10 42	Tatesville,		1 19
	10 55	Stoody Run,		1 07
	AR 11 05	Mount Dallas,		LE 1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 6 40	LE 9 50	Saxton,	AR 7 30	AR 2 30
6 58	10 05	Coalmont,	7 15	2 15
7 05	10 10	Crawford,	7 10	2 10
AR 7 15	AR 10 20	Dudley,	LE 7 05	LE 2 05
		[Broad Top City,]		

Huntingdon Oct. 23, 1867. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

APRIL 8, 1867.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, HARRISBURG, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, EPHRATA, LITIZ, LANCASTER, COLUMBIA, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 8.10 and 9 35 A. M., and 2 10 and 9.00 P. M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania R.R., arriving at New York 5,00 and 10 10A. M.; & 4.40, 5,20, 10 25 P. M Sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 a m and 9 00 p. m. trains through.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 A. M., and 2 10 and 4 10 P. M., stopping at intermediate points. Only *two miles to Lebanon*, by train making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna R.R., leave Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M.

Returning, leave New-York at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, 5 & 8 P. M.; Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., and 12 M. and 3 P. M.; Way Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M. returning from Reading at 6 30 P. M., stops at all stations; Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., and 2 45 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 11.20 a m., and 1,05 P. M; Tamaqua at 9.45 A. M., and 1 and 8.55 P. M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7.00 a m.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 7.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

Pottsville Accommodation Train: Leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a.m., returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7 00 A M., and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8 00 P. M., Philadelphia, 8 a m and 3 15 P. M., the 8 a m train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8 A. M., Harrisburg, 9 35 a m, and Reading 1.20, 7 20 a.m., for Harrisburg, 11.22 a m; for New York, 3.45 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, SCHOOL, and EXCURSION TICKETS to and from all points at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, April 8, 1867. *General Superintendent.*

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has removed his Music Store, to the second floor of Leister's building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEWART & SONS' and GABLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Flies, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

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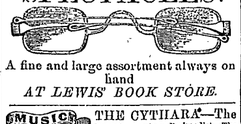

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